

## TO BE LIEUTENANTS

Rex B. Little	Robert P. Walker
William H. Groverman, Jr.	Alton E. Parker
William W. Vanous	Arthur H. Vorpahl
Charles S. Hutchings	Francis E. Nuessle
George W. Pressey	Samuel P. Moncure

## TO BE CAPTAINS

Everett LeR. Gayhart	Edward L. Cochrane
Earl F. Enright	Adrian R. Marron

## TO BE COMMANDERS

James E. J. Kiernan  
William A. Sullivan

## TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS

William W. Anderson, Jr.	William C. Sprenger
James H. Rodgers	Joseph L. Bird
Oscar Stiegler	John H. Ellison
George C. Weaver	Mario G. Vangeli

## TO BE LIEUTENANTS

Robert B. Madden	Charles A. Curtze
Robert A. Gallagher	Robert E. Garrels
Jack W. Roe	James S. Bethea
Henry P. Rumble	

## POSTMASTERS

## MISSOURI

Monroe A. Fields, Humansville.  
R. Lancelot West, Monticello.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1940

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our God, Thou art the eternal source of every blessing and every joy; Thy goodness and mercy crown each day. Continue, our Father, to let the dawn of each day come to us with the breath of God. We thank Thee that our times are in Thy hands and Thou art with us in every state. Let us look beyond created things and find our abiding peace and fondest hopes in the sovereignty of our Lord and Saviour. Let us hear the inward voice that speaks and vitalizes human life. Give wisdom that we may know how to use our power and may all problems yield to one solution and that is to a high sense of right. Bless us with a deep zeal for righteousness, with sound reasoning which gives release to the channels of justice to all and let these be the fruits of the benediction of our Redeemer and Elder Brother. With sincerity of purpose and with quietness of temper, help us to pass through the duties of this day. Through Christ our Saviour. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, September 16, 1940, was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3426. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and as reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. TOBEY members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of February 16, 1889, as amended by the act of March 2, 1895, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the executive departments," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of the Interior.
3. Department of Justice.

4. Civil Aeronautics Authority.
5. Federal Works Agency.
6. Interstate Commerce Commission.
7. The National Archives.

The message also announced that the Senate had ordered that Mr. WHEELER and Mr. REED be appointed as additional conferees on the part of the Senate to the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 162) entitled "An act to protect producers, manufacturers, distributors, and consumers from the unrevealed presence of substitutes and mixtures in spun, woven, knitted, felted, or otherwise manufactured wool products, and for other purposes."

## DESIGNATION OF TEMPORARY CLERK

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

SEPTEMBER 17, 1940.

THE SPEAKER,

*House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: Desiring to be temporarily absent from my office, I hereby designate Mr. H. Newlin Megill, an official in my office, to sign any and all papers and do all other acts for me which he would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation and of clause 4, rule III, of the House.

Respectfully yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,  
*Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a very beautiful radio speech made on the late Speaker, the Honorable William B. Bankhead, by Mr. Earl Godwin.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WARREN]?

There was no objection.

## AMENDMENT OF COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4088) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, to extend its provisions to fats and oils, cottonseed, cottonseed meal, and peanuts, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference. The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES]?

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman is asking only that this bill go to conference?

Mr. JONES of Texas. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES]?

There was no objection, and the Speaker appointed the following conferees: Messrs. FULMER, BEAM, PACE, HOPE, and KINZER.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point a resolution adopted by the Virginia delegation on the occasion of the death of our late Speaker, the Honorable WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND]?

There was no objection.

The resolution referred to follows:

At a meeting of the Virginia delegation of the House of Representatives in the Seventy-sixth Congress of the United States, held on the 18th day of September 1940, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, first, That the Virginia members of the House of Representatives in the Seventy-sixth Congress desire to record their deep appreciation of the patriotic, untiring, faithful and devoted service of WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD, of Alabama, as Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, and Seventy-sixth Congresses of the United States.

"Second, that in the death of WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD, the Nation has sustained an irreparable loss, the House of Representatives a wise counselor and guide, Alabama an ever loyal son, and the Democratic Party one of its most courageous champions.

"Third, that Speaker BANKHEAD added a new luster to the office of Speaker by his fair, courteous, and faithful administration of the

duties of that high office, in which he was always impelled by the highest ideals and the loftiest patriotism.

"Fourth, that the members of the Virginia delegation will always cherish their memories of their service with Speaker BANKHEAD will find in his work in these most trying times an inspiration and an example.

"Fifth, that the dean of this delegation is authorized to request that a copy of these resolutions be made a part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and to transmit a copy to the family of the deceased."

SCHUYLER OTIS BLAND.  
PATRICK H. DREWRY.  
CLIFTON A. WOODRUM.  
THOMAS G. BURCH.  
JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, JR.  
HOWARD W. SMITH.  
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON.  
COLGATE W. DARDEN, JR.  
DAVE E. SATTERFIELD, JR.

#### THE LATE SPEAKER BANKHEAD

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis]?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of Calif. Mr. Speaker, I take this occasion simply to pay my tribute to our late Speaker, the Honorable WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD. May I say to the House that ever since I came here as a new Member 4 years ago and during all the time I have served as a Member of this House he has been an inspiration to me and his memory always will be. It is a source of silent but real satisfaction to me to be able to remember that I cast my vote for him when he was candidate for Vice President of the United States at the Democratic Convention held at Chicago.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald of September 18, 1940.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JONKMAN]?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of all business on the Speaker's table and after the disposition of any special orders heretofore made, I may address the House for 25 minutes on next Monday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY]?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include, first, a tribute paid to the present Speaker of the House in an article in the Denison Herald by George W. Stimpson, and, second, to include a letter written to me by H. P. Drought, State administrator for Texas.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include two letters, one from Charles Talmadge Cobb, of Collinsville, Ala., and the other from T. K. Stapleton, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Jackson, Miss., regarding my remarks inserted in the RECORD on September 14, entitled "Caught in the Draft."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ALEXANDER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an article and statement by Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS F. FORD]?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. PATMAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a brief editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement with regard to Richard Rollins, a former investigator of the McCormack committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[Mr. DICKSTEIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.]

#### TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1940

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing I report (H. Rept. No. 2948) an original privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 88) authorizing the printing of additional copies of Public Law No. 785, entitled "Transportation Act of 1940," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed 60,000 additional copies of Public Law No. 785, current Congress, entitled "Transportation Act of 1940," of which 10,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate document room and 50,000 copies shall be for the use of the House document room.*

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JARMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. As I understand, this resolution refers to the Transportation Act?

Mr. JARMAN. It does.

Mr. MICHENER. This resolution is just to authorize the printing of additional copies of that act which are being requested?

Mr. JARMAN. That is true. There is a very general demand for them.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I had a special order permitting me to address the House for half an hour on yesterday. In view of the fact that the House was not in session yesterday, does the calendar of yesterday carry over to today?

The SPEAKER. It does not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that today, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House may have 7 days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the subject of our late Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on two subjects, and in one to include a short editorial and in the other to include some resolutions prepared by the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial appearing in the Gettysburg Star and Sentinel.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

## PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes on an important subject.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FRIES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered to the United Federal Workers of America.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. THORKELOSON. Mr. Speaker, I have two requests. First, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein excerpts from articles by A. H. Lane. Second, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein excerpts from a book entitled "The Hidden Hand."

Mr. SABATH. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a brief editorial from the Sault Ste. Marie Evening News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RISK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a speech delivered by the Governor of Rhode Island on September 1.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. RISK. Mr. Speaker, I further ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a short article appearing in the Pawtucket Times on Federal pensions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein an article by Bruce Catton on the subject No Faith In Voluntary Enlistments.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

## ARMY HOUSING

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 607), making additional appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

## House Joint Resolution 607

*Resolved, etc.,* That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, namely:

Military posts: For construction and installation of buildings, flying fields, and appurtenances thereto, including the acquisition of land, rights appertaining thereto, leasehold and other interests therein, and temporary use thereof, without regard to the provisions of sections 355, 1136, and 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1339; 40 U. S. C. 255; 31 U. S. C. 529), \$329,519,902.

Acquisition of land: For acquisition of land, including rights pertaining thereto, leasehold and other interests therein, and temporary use thereof, without regard to the provisions of sections 355, 1136, and 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1339; 40 U. S. C. 255; 31 U. S. C. 529), \$8,744,000.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes in explanation of the request.

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is this the bill that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has agreed may be brought up by unanimous consent and passed by unanimous consent?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman cannot agree to pass it by unanimous consent.

Mr. MICHENER. I mean, so far as he is concerned.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes; it is the same bill.

Mr. MICHENER. That ought to be a good recommendation.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. In explanation of the request for immediate consideration, Mr. Speaker, the funds carried in this joint resolution, \$338,263,902, are for the emergency housing of the conscripted army.

You will recall that we wrote into the so-called conscription bill a provision that no men shall be inducted for such training and service until adequate provision shall have been made for such shelter, and so forth. The Committee on Appropriations has started hearings on the \$1,600,000,000 appropriation for the National Guard and the conscripted army, but it has developed, of course, that the matter of housing the selective trainees is a very vital portion of the program and every day counts. Housing for the National Guard already has been provided for. If Congress recesses until the first of the week and we are not able to get the entire program in shape for report before the first of next week, it will be several days afterward before there could be consideration. If we could pass this resolution today for the housing part of the program and get Senate action on it, it would save a week's time.

The Subcommittee on Deficiencies of the Committee on Appropriations has gone into the matter and there is a unanimous report from that subcommittee. We also have contacted the members of the full committee and my information is that there is no objection on the part of a majority of the members to the consideration of the measure at this time and in this way.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is going to handle this housing matter under this measure?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It is to be handled by the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are they handling the other contracts now for the defense program?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. They are.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And does the gentleman think that everything is going satisfactorily with regard to the letting of those contracts?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Are any of these buildings to be erected at any place other than in continental United States?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes; some of this money for construction will be used upon projects in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And some of it in South America?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Not a penny of it.

Mr. LUDLOW. Some in Puerto Rico.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Puerto Rico; yes.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Will we have an opportunity to have something to say in reference to this bill?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. If permission is granted for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution, it is my intention to ask unanimous consent that we have 30 minutes of debate, the time to be equally divided in order that the matter may be fully discussed by the membership of the House.

Mr. RICH. We could not discuss it very fully in 30 minutes; but the point I make is that you are proposing to appropriate this money out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and I had some pertinent questions to ask the majority side of the House about where that money is, because I know everybody is trying to get their hands on it, and if there is any money of that kind in this country I would like to know where it is.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I know the question the gentleman always asks, and I have asked that question, too, but right now this conscription army has got to be housed.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman is absolutely right about that.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. And the money has to be obtained from somewhere.

Mr. RICH. That is right.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. And there is no question right now about having to do this job.

Mr. RICH. The point I want to make is about the extravagant expenditure of funds that has been going on for the last 7 or 8 years and ask whether we are going to try to cut down on those expenses in order that we may maintain this army after we conscript them.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not think this is any time to talk about that, I will say to my friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I think it is a very pertinent question to ask now. I think the proper time has been here during the last 7 or 8 years, and, as much as I like the gentleman from Virginia, I do not believe we could spend any time more wisely or judiciously than to try to get the Government to cut down its enormous overhead and its vast expenditures that are doing this country no good. We ought to do that and the gentleman from Virginia knows it.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. RICH. I yield. [Laughter.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. How much does the gentleman think ought to be cut from this appropriation?

Mr. RICH. I do not believe anything ought to be cut off of this appropriation, because I think we ought to house these boys. I think that some time ought to be given by the Members of Congress to trying to cut down in some places where it can be cut down wisely and judiciously.

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. I asked the gentleman to yield in order to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] if he knows anybody in his district who is against this idea?

Mr. RICH. There are hundreds of thousands of people in my district who are against conscription—

Mr. RABAUT. I did not ask about conscription. I asked you about housing these boys. Do not dodge the issue.

Mr. RICH. They are against trying to conscript boys in peacetime, and the gentleman knows there are many people in Michigan who are against it, too.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think the gentleman from Virginia should include a request for a reasonable time for discussion of the resolution. I would suggest something like 40 minutes, the time to be equally divided. Then, of course, it will have to be considered under the 5-minute rule after that if anyone cares to offer amendments.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I amend the unanimous-consent request to ask that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole, and that there be 40 minutes of general debate, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia, as modified?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the chairman of the Deficiency Subcommittee on Appropriations whether there was any consideration given by the deficiency committee to providing for reports from the quartermaster general to the Appropriations Committee on these expenditures? I have just had a few minutes to look over the break-down submitted. I notice suggested construction in different parts of the country and possessions for barracks and housing of various kinds. It is the practice of the War Department subcommittee, of which the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] is the distinguished chairman, in considering these requests that we make a limitation or at least have an understanding with the War Department that the construction of quarters shall not exceed a certain amount for this or that type of construction, taking into consideration the locality and the conditions prevailing there. But in this resolution there is no such limitation. I would like to have the assurance of the gentleman that the quartermaster's department, the War Department, will make some report to the Appropriations Committee and the proper subcommittees thereof with respect to these expenditures.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. We expect to get that report, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I did not know anything about this until a few minutes ago. I just saw this break-down of the appropriation for the first time. I went into this housing matter very carefully a year ago. I have before me photographs of temporary quarters in Panama which were erected at a cost of \$150 per man. If anyone wants to see them, I have them right here. These are very good temporary quarters, constructed of wood. Of course, they are a different type than is required here. They do not require heating and they have no foundations in Panama. However, we have temporary quarters, "enlisted men, listed at \$450 per man, a total of \$226,000,000." The Army officials claim that construction in Panama is 25 percent higher than it is in the United States, and it costs \$150 per man there and \$450 per man here. Has the gentleman from Virginia gone into that?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not know whether the gentleman's Panama figures include the utilities that go with housing.

Mr. ENGEL. They do not.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Well, the \$450 per man is not for housing alone. It also includes the utilities.

Mr. ENGEL. Surely the utilities do not cost twice the amount of the housing.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. If the gentleman will permit the matter to come up for consideration he will have ample opportunity to express himself on it.

Mr. ENGEL. Will there be time for debate upon it?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Oh, yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

#### EXCESS-PROFITS TAX

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the adjournment of the House, the Clerk of the House be authorized to receive any message on the bill (H. R. 10413) to provide revenue, and for other purposes, that the House disagree to the amendments of the Senate to such bill and agree to the conference thereon, and that the Speaker appoint managers on the part of the House to attend said conference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. MICHENER. What this request accomplishes is this—

Mr. DOUGHTON. This is the revenue bill. It will go to conference tomorrow if the Senate concludes the bill today.

Mr. MICHENER. If this request is granted, it will mean that the tax bill will go to conference and it will not be necessary for the House to remain in session tomorrow and Saturday?

Mr. DOUGHTON. That is right.

Mr. TREADWAY. Reserving the right to object, I only do so to confirm the request which the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON] has made. I hope the request will be granted, and I can assure him that the minority will cooperate in every way possible to expedite the conference report.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not want to give my approval to this request if it is to be understood that the Members of this House in not objecting to the request do object to some of the very fine amendments which have been incorporated in the bill by our brethren on the other side of the Capitol. I therefore desire to suggest that the House conferees do not take the granting of this request as an indication that the Members of the House are unanimously opposed to all of the Senate amendments including several very good amendments.

Mr. DOUGHTON. All I can say to the gentleman is that this will be just like any other conference. The ranking minority Member can assure his colleagues that we will try to support the views of the House as far as it is possible.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Let it not be understood that in granting this request any Member of the House is indicating that it is the will of the House to reject all or any of the Senate amendments, but that they are merely consenting to sending the bill to conference.

Mr. DOUGHTON. That is a question which answers itself.

Mr. TREADWAY. This is a request neither to reject nor approve the bill, but merely to send it to conference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, can the gentleman outline at this time what the program for next week will be?

Mr. WARREN. I understand that on Monday there will be the deficiency bill to be followed by any conference reports that may be ready. Beyond that I do not think any program has been set.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WARREN. I yield.

Mr. TABER. We shall probably have to follow the deficiency bill—perhaps not Monday, but later in the week—with a resolution carrying funds to put the draft into effect.

Mr. WARREN. This is my understanding. That will probably come up the latter part of the week.

Mr. TABER. That we cannot tell exactly until next week.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, I wish, temporarily, to withdraw my request.

#### PROTECTION OF DEFENSIVE MATERIAL AND UTILITIES

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following report on the bill, H. R. 10465 (Rept. No. 2952) entitled "An act to amend an act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material, or war premises or utilities used in connection with war material, and for other purposes," approved April 20, 1918, for printing under the rule.

#### House Resolution 604

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 10465, a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material, or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material, and for other purposes," approved April 20, 1918. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendments under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### ASSIGNMENT OF CLAIMS UNDER PUBLIC CONTRACTS

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following report on the bill H. R. 10464 (Rept. No. 2953), "A bill to assist in the national-defense program by amending sections 3477 and 3737 of the Revised Statutes to permit the assignment of claims under public contracts," for printing under the rule.

#### House Resolution 605

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 10464, a bill to assist in the national-defense program by amending sections 3477 and 3737 of the Revised Statutes to permit the assignment of claims under public contracts. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendments under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION FOR DEFENSE HOUSING

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

#### GOLD OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to enlarge a little on what I said a while ago on the right of the United States Government to issue its own money or credit for our national-defense program. In this issue of the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in the Appendix, will be found questions and answers I have prepared on this subject.

We have in this country approximately \$21,000,000,000 in gold, and, as all of you know, the title to this gold is in the Government of the United States. Many people will try to make you believe that the Federal Reserve banks own this gold. Any statement to this effect is not true. This gold is owned by the Government of the United States.

#### PRIVATE BANKS USING GOVERNMENT CREDIT FREE

I concede that there is a logical argument to justify the private banks of the country in using the Government's credit in private transactions, but I do not concede to the private

banks of the country the right to charge the Government for the use of the Government's own credit, and that is what we do under our present system of issuing and selling to the banks of the United States Government tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds. This gold, \$21,000,000,000, if used as a 40-percent reserve or base, is sufficient to justify the issuance of more than \$51,000,000,000, which would more than pay the national debt and at the same time provide much of the money for our national-defense and preparedness plan.

I would not advocate the payment of the national debt quickly or suddenly, but I do advocate a program by which eventually the national debt will be paid through the use of this gold and that our national-defense and preparedness plans be financed entirely by the use of this gold.

Under this particular bill under consideration, \$525,000,000 will be spent. The way that money will be raised is this: \$525,000,000 in bonds will be issued by the Treasury and sold to the banks. The banks will give the Treasury credit upon their books for \$525,000,000. So far so good. Suppose now the banks need the money. They turn right around and put up those same bonds as collateral and get money issued by our Government in return for them. In that way and in other ways they are using the Government's credit absolutely free of charge. It is not right. There is no way you can justify it. As I said, you can justify it for private transactions as being in the interest of the public for our own economic good.

You cannot justify paying a few private bankers \$525,000,000 in order to permit us to have \$525,000,000 to spend for defense plans. By the time these bonds are paid for, which you will authorize, you will pay twice as much, and one-half will be interest.

#### EDISON SAID SYSTEM WRONG

At one time Mr. Thomas A. Edison was inspecting Muscle Shoals, and since he was in favor of improving Muscle Shoals, he was asked the question, "Are you in favor of issuing \$30,000,000 in bonds for the purpose of carrying on this work?"

He said, in substance, "No; that would not be right. If you issue \$30,000,000 in Government tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds to do this work, by the time the bonds are paid the private banks will have collected \$30,000,000 in order to let the ones who furnish the materials and who do the work receive \$30,000,000." He said that any government that can issue a dollar bond that is good can issue a dollar bill that is good, because they are made at exactly the same place and carry the same guaranty.

I want to appeal to the membership of this House to study this particular proposal at this time because it is not right to pay a few private bankers a billion dollars a year interest for the purpose of enabling us, upon our own credit, the credit of this Nation, to finance our national defense and preparedness program. There is no logic or reason that will justify it.

Mr. HOUSTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOUSTON. Is it not a fact that under the Federal Reserve law of 1913 the Federal Government can issue \$2.50 in currency for every dollar of gold we have in the vault?

Mr. PATMAN. Yes; that is the recognized legal ratio; and that would amount to \$51,000,000,000 now, based upon our \$21,000,000,000 in gold.

Mr. HOUSTON. It could pay off the national debt?

Mr. PATMAN. Yes; and we would have some money left over for national-defense plans, and we would also save over a billion dollars a year in interest.

Mr. THORKEKELSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. THORKEKELSON. May I ask the gentleman if he is not willing to admit that a gold certificate is a claim against the gold in the United States Treasury?

Mr. PATMAN. If issued to people and other nations, that is true. If we issued gold certificates to a foreign nation, that would be a claim upon the gold.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS].

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House Military Affairs Committee may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H. R. 10495.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution calls for \$338,000,000, \$8,744,000 to buy land and \$329,000,000 to provide facilities to house and train the men who may be called to service.

Mr. TREADWAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. TREADWAY. May I ask the gentleman whether or not the provision that appears in this bill making such large appropriations is not to a certain extent based on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. AUSTIN] during the time that bill was up for consideration?

Mr. TABER. I believe the fact this bill has been brought in here at this particular moment providing as large an appropriation as it does for proper cantonments and hospital facilities is largely due to that amendment.

This resolution provides for cantonments to house 503,000 men. We were told that these cantonments would be made in something like the following manner: There would be a floor above the ground on posts. On that floor would be a double floor with building paper between, that there would be a space of an inch and a half to 2 inches between a plaster board or similar construction on the inside and then building paper on the outside of the uprights and the siding outside that, so that the cantonments would be tight. They would be covered with a sound roof supported by roof boards and would be in such shape that they could be properly heated and provided for.

The cantonments are costing, according to what they tell us, \$450 per man.

The tent construction will cost \$320. This tent construction involves a wooden platform set up above the ground a little and a tent over it to house five men.

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Has any consideration been given at all to trailers?

Mr. TABER. What kind of trailers?

Mr. RABAUT. Trailers for temporary housing.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman mean automobile trailers?

Mr. RABAUT. Automobile trailers. You can house eight men in a modern trailer.

Mr. TABER. I have not heard about that. I do not know whether that would be an advisable thing to do or not. That would not provide water supply, steam heat, or other utilities which are required.

Mr. RABAUT. Are they putting steam heat in the tents?

Mr. TABER. No; they cannot put steam heat in the tents, but in every outfit where there are tents there will have to be hospital facilities made up of solid construction with steam heat, and there will have to be recreation centers for the men with steam heat, and then a mess hall provided where they can be fed to properly take care of them. This could not be done with trailers. Of course, the trailers could take the place of housing for the men.

Mr. RABAUT. The trailers could supply places for sleeping.

Mr. TABER. I do not know how they would handle the heating, however, of a large number of such outfits.

Mr. RABAUT. They have heat in these trailers. It is heat for the individual room.

Mr. TABER. There has been no consideration of that as far as the committee is concerned.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know the gentleman is taking a tremendous interest in having proper housing and

proper hospital facilities. Is the gentleman perfectly satisfied with what is being done? I understand that the tents in the warm climates will have wooden frames as well as wooden floors to make them more substantial.

Mr. TABER. That is correct. We are told by men who have had experience that in the southern part of the country these tents are healthier than the cantonments. Of course, they would not have the tents at all in the North, where we are obliged to have steam heat.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I have been assured that there would be cantonments in the North.

Mr. TABER. That is correct. The largest part of this item is for cantonments. There is provision for only 40,000 troops in tents in this whole item. The major part of it is for cantonments. Of course, there are a lot of other items like reception centers, mobilization shelters, shelters for student personnel, construction for armored school programs, construction for ordnance training installations, school programs for ground troops, and general hospitals for 10,000 beds. Where an outfit is located near a present camp where there is a regular brick barracks, they are going to use the brick barracks for hospital facilities for the enrollees and put some of the men in the temporary structures. This will drive some of the Regulars out of these barracks. Of course, this provides for Hawaii, Panama, and Puerto Rico. I do not believe there is much question but that the tents would be proper housing for such places.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is the money allocated to specific places?

Mr. TABER. It is not allocated definitely to specific places?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know Fort Devens, at Ayer, Mass., in my district, will have a large reception center, and it needs more buildings.

Mr. TABER. A good deal of that would be in the \$128,000,000 that was provided the other day.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. BREWSTER. How does the character and cost of these facilities compare with those constructed during the World War?

Mr. TABER. I would not want to compare them, but the cost has gone up. It will vary considerably. For instance, around New York City the wage scale has to be somewhere around \$14 for carpenters, whereas in a rural community the going rate of pay will be somewhere around \$8.

Mr. BREWSTER. Are the facilities to be about the same?

Mr. TABER. The facilities will be a little different, according to the need. They will have to be a little bit tighter and a little bit more firm around New York City or New England or Minnesota or in areas of that kind than they will be in Florida.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Has the gentleman any idea when these accommodations will be available for occupancy?

Mr. TABER. We are told that it will take 3 months to provide these quarters. This means that with this money they would be ready somewhere around Christmas, not any before; perhaps it may be the 1st of February or the 1st of March, in some cases.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. ENGEL. This tent housing is for Panama, the Hawaiian Islands, and Puerto Rico?

Mr. TABER. I would not say that. It is in the southern part of the country.

Mr. ENGEL. In the tropics?

Mr. TABER. In the warmer parts of the country, anyway. Of course, we had a lot of tent housing in the other bill that was under consideration. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER].

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I believe some Members of the House are confused in that they believe this is a special item. This is just one item of \$329,000,000 taken out of the \$1,600,000,000 the committee is now considering. This is done because of the extreme emergency, as the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] has said. We will gain 6 days if we get the bill through today. This will give the Army that much advantage in getting this housing program started.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL].

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I was called just as I was starting for the House, at about 5 minutes to 12, and asked to O. K. this bill for \$367,000,000, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, without a committee meeting. It was because I was discussing the matter with a clerk of the committee that I was not on the floor of the House when the bill came up a few minutes ago. The idea of bringing up a \$367,000,000 bill without a committee meeting, and with 40 minutes of debate, does not appeal to me. I have no desire to hamper or to handicap the housing program. These men must be housed. However, my experience with Army housing has been such in the past that I am not willing to let this bill go by in this way without a protest.

Just a moment ago I asked the gentleman from New York regarding the tent camps, which are going to cost us \$320 per man. You have here an item for tent camps for 40,000 men at \$320 per man—\$12,800,000. This is for the Tropics, the gentleman says, the Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico, Panama, and so forth. I have photographs here before me that I took in Panama, where they built temporary wooden quarters without the lavatories for \$150 per man; the material was shipped in from the States.

Surely it is not going to cost us more than twice as much for the construction of tent camps as it does for this temporary wooden housing. We have here temporary quarters at \$450 per man, while I have here a picture from Panama of a permanent concrete building, with a tiled roof, with materials shipped in from the United States, that cost \$630 per man. The Army says it costs them 25 percent more there than in the States, and this is permanent construction for \$430 per man.

Mr. Speaker, I have had this housing matter up before. I have considered this matter for the last 3 years in the War Department subcommittee.

I have here the hearings. They are simply astounding and amazing. We were building Army officers' quarters for \$17,500 with relief money. We had General Seaman, construction quartermaster, on the witness stand testifying in 1939. The law permits the expenditure of \$14,500 per officer for field officers. They had spent \$17,500, or \$3,000 more than allowed by law.

Here is the testimony:

Mr. ENGEL. Now, what is the balance of the \$87,000, or approximately \$14,500, being spent for? That is what I am getting at now. General SEAMAN. One hundred and fifty feet of pipe lines and connections, at \$2 a foot, \$300, for each set of quarters.

When General Seaman was before the committee I let him go back to his office, and he inserted these figures in the record of the committee hearings later on, after deliberation and consultation, and here is his reply:

One hundred and fifty feet of sewer mains and connections at \$1.50 a foot, \$225.

One hundred and fifty feet of electric line and connections, at \$3 a foot, \$450.

One hundred and fifty feet of roads, at \$5 a foot, \$750.

One hundred and fifty feet of walk, at \$1.50 per square yard, \$225. Grading and drainage—

Mr. ENGEL (interposing). Right there, is that for each one of the five, or for the five?

General GIBBINS. Each one.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Michigan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAMSPECK). The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 additional minutes.

Mr. ENGEL (reading):

Mr. ENGEL. The amounts you have read will be multiplied by five?  
General SEAMAN. Yes, sir.

Grading and drainage, and so forth, at 50 cents per cubic yard, \$75.  
Telephone system, connections and equipment, \$200.

Miscellaneous, advertising, personnel, and supplies, and so forth,  
\$675.

That is for each set of quarters.

Mr. ENGEL. Does that apply to the noncommissioned officers' quarters, too?

General SEAMAN. The noncommissioned officers' quarters are practically the same.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have no intention of interfering with this program. These drafted men coming into the Army have to be housed, but when they come to me with a bill for \$367,000,000 and at 5 minutes of 12 o'clock I am asked to agree to a bill I have never heard of, I cannot help but protest. I do not know whether they had any hearings on the matter. If they had any, I have not seen them. Then 15 minutes later I find the bill on the floor of the House. I was late because I had been talking the matter over with the clerk of the committee.

I also want to say this, that General Marshall and Major General Gregory and Major General Hartman, the Chief of Staff and the Quartermaster General and Construction Quartermaster, have taken the places of these other generals I have referred to. I am not going to be taken off my feet on this sort of thing and appropriate \$320 per tent per man when they are building temporary wooden quarters and good temporary quarters in the same area for \$150 per man. The House is going to pass this bill, and I am going to vote for it, because we have to have the quarters. When it is passed and when the construction is going on the War Department subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Appropriations ought to keep a periodical check on what is going on and see that we do not have a repetition of what has happened before.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL. I yield.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Is the gentleman correct that to house 8 of these men in a tent the Government is going to be called upon to spend \$2,560 for a tent.

Mr. ENGEL. The one item reads: "Forty thousand enlisted men at \$320 per man, \$12,800,000." The next item is "enlisted men, \$450 temporary quarters, \$226,000,000."

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. But then, if we take a tent which will house 8 men and multiply \$320 by 8 we will have a cost of \$2,560 for the 8-man tents. Some of our New Deal brethren must be engaged in the tent-business racket.

Mr. ENGEL. I want to be fair about the matter.

You must have water; you must have sanitation; you must have other equipment. These temporary wood barracks down there do not have any heating appliances or lavatories, but neither will these tents. I would like to have an explanation of this thing.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. In the illustration the gentleman gave of the building at Panama, is the gentleman advised whether or not that was done by enlisted personnel?

Mr. ENGEL. It was done by civilian labor.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Was there any enlisted personnel used?

Mr. ENGEL. Some of it was done by the engineers and the permanent construction—a tile building, concrete, a beautiful red tile roof building—was built with civilian labor at \$630 per man.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. The gentleman is a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, War Department. He has made a special study of this matter for a number of years. I think we all appreciate the work he has done, and many of us have gone along with him and want to go along with him, because we know his ability and courage; but at this time we must not forget that we have conscripted the boys of the

country, and we are going to take them, within a little more than 60 days, and we are going to march them off to camps somewhere. In these circumstances it strikes me that we must resolve all doubt in favor of speedily providing adequate housing for those conscripted boys.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM].

Mr. SCRUGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am entirely in agreement with the idea that the progress of the construction program to house Army recruits should not be delayed. I am equally of the opinion that this is a case where haste makes waste. I am of the opinion that this method of handling an appropriation, here being pursued by the deficiency committee, will actually delay construction by hasty and ill-considered action. To the best of my knowledge and belief more efficient methods of handling this \$350,000,000 appropriation can be devised with a little more investigation. You are establishing a most dangerous precedent in rushing through vast appropriations in a hasty, irregular manner which can save little or no time in construction.

I deeply regret that this bill has been brought up without the consideration of the full Appropriations Committee. I will not object at this time, however, because the deficiency subcommittee has decided that this arbitrary process is the way to prevent any delay in the program. The basic fault lies in the organization of the Appropriations Committee of the House which permits a small minority of the committee to usurp the functions of all other subcommittees and of the whole committee in carrying out a program of this magnitude. The whole problem of national-defense appropriations must have more careful and thorough consideration if we are to deal with it intelligently, economically, and efficiently. There must be more close and careful congressional supervision of the whole program if we fulfill our responsibilities to the electorate we represent.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, there was no intention on the part of the deficiency subcommittee to rush this matter beyond what the exigencies of the occasion seemed to justify. The subcommittee on deficiencies was unanimous on the item. Practically every member of the Appropriations Committee that we could contact had no objection to its consideration. There was a clear majority in favor of this course.

Mr. ENGEL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. ENGEL. At 5 minutes before 12 o'clock the clerk showed me a list and there were seven members of that committee marked "aye."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Those 7 were in addition to the 11 members of the deficiency subcommittee, and others besides the 7 subsequently were contacted; but be that as it may the gentleman, of course, could have stopped consideration of the resolution if he did not want it to come up.

Mr. ENGEL. Surely, a couple of hours' consideration on this bill for \$367,000,000 before the full Appropriations Committee would not have delayed the matter at all.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Now, the gentleman is an authority on the subject—

Mr. ENGEL. I am not an authority on it.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Well, I respect the gentleman's understanding of the situation. What would the gentleman suggest that we should have done about it?

Mr. ENGEL. I would suggest that at least we should have had a chance to know that this bill was coming up when it came up. At 5 minutes to 12 was the first information that I, a member of the Appropriations Committee, had that the bill was coming on the floor. I was detained over there discussing it for 10 or 15 minutes with the clerk and then I came here and found the bill under consideration. Surely that is not giving proper consideration to a member of the Appropriations Committee on a bill of this magnitude.

Does the gentleman think so? I have worked with the gentleman from Virginia, and I have admired him. I think he is one of the ablest men on the floor of the House. His ability is unquestioned, and his desire to economize is unquestioned. I am going along with the bill because the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] have agreed to it, but of course the committee ought to keep a check on this and see that the history of the past is not repeated.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I agree thoroughly with everything the gentleman has said, but as the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] so well said a moment ago, as a prerequisite to ordering this army to be mobilized we must see to it that proper housing is available, as expressly required by the Selective Service and Training Act.

General Marshall was before our committee this morning and made a very impressive statement about this matter in considerable detail. He made its importance very plain. We went into it very carefully. We must have the housing, and no matter how much time we might spend considering it, and we could spend a great deal, there would be nothing we could do in the end but go ahead with it.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. ENGEL. How does the gentleman account for the fact that these temporary wooden quarters in Panama cost \$145 per man built with civilian labor, whereas the quarters provided for in this bill cost \$450 per man?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I may say to the gentleman from Michigan that when he asked his question previously I was under the impression that much of the temporary housing down there had been built by enlisted men. Regardless of that, however, the gentleman knows that what you pay for labor in Panama cannot be compared to what we have to pay for labor in the States. In addition to that, there has been a great increase in the cost of building within the last 30 or 60 days. Neither the committee nor the Quartermaster General's office feels it is an exorbitant rate under existing conditions, when we are working under emergency conditions.

Mr. ENGEL. The officers who testified before our committee said that the cost at that time was higher because of the fact that all the material they used had to be transported to Panama.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Lumber may be higher in Panama, although I am not so sure about that, but labor, as the gentleman from Michigan knows, is very much cheaper. In addition to that the funds here provided not only include the houses themselves but sanitation, streets, lighting, sewers, mess halls, recreation halls, station hospitals, storage, shops, and many other facilities and appurtenances, all entering into the unit cost and not included in the cost of Panama houses which the gentleman mentioned.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. TABER. As I understand it lumber for construction in the southern and northern States on the eastern seaboard very largely comes through the Panama Canal. Lumber at the Panama Canal, therefore, should cost a great deal less.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I am somewhat inclined to agree with my colleague from Michigan. I believe that the deficiency subcommittee, inasmuch as it deals with subject matters which come before every subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, should be comprised of the chairmen of all the subcommittees.

The particular resolution that comes before us this morning is to deal with an emergency and anyone can readily understand that it is an emergency. Those who most vigorously oppose the procedure by which the measure is brought up for consideration in the same breath say they are going to support the bill. I think under the emergency there is nothing else that could be done. We are getting into a program here that demands speed; and inasmuch as we have

gone ahead with the draft bill we must be ready to take care of these boys. This is our obligation, and we should proceed to do everything in our power and do it with the greatest speed. That is why it comes up as it does and necessitates the emergency.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Are the contracts to be placed under this bill to be placed by competitive bidding?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; not by competitive bidding.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Will they be negotiated contracts?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. They will be negotiated contracts. All these emergency contracts are negotiated contracts.

Mr. DWORSHAK. With what limitation of profit?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Cost plus a fixed fee not to exceed 6 percent.

That is all the time I wish to use, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. All time has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### House Joint Resolution 607

Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941

*Resolved, etc.,* That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, namely:

Military posts: For construction and installation of buildings, flying fields, and appurtenances thereto, including the acquisition of land, rights appertaining thereto, leasehold and other interests therein, and temporary use thereof, without regard to the provisions of sections 355, 1136, and 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1339; 40 U. S. C. 255; 31 U. S. C. 529), \$329,519,902.

Acquisition of land: For acquisition of land, including rights pertaining thereto, leasehold and other interests therein, and temporary use thereof, without regard to the provisions of sections 355, 1136, and 3648, Revised Statutes as amended (10 U. S. C. 1339; 40 U. S. C. 255; 31 U. S. C. 529), \$8,744,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, I agreed in the deficiency subcommittee to bring this item before the House because I felt that it was of the utmost importance that when we call men to serve we provide proper housing and hospital facilities to take care of them.

I know that much of this construction will cost more than it would in peacetime. We had the Quartermaster General before us, we had the Chief of Staff before us this morning. We have gone into the thing as thoroughly as we could, but we felt, I felt, and I still feel that everything should be done by the Congress to expedite the start of construction upon these projects just as fast as it can be done, because they can work just twice as fast on the cantonments now as they can after the 1st of December.

I wish we had opportunity to go into every detail but frankly I know we have not. It is true that we must hold those who have charge of the spending of these funds to strict accountability and to just as much efficiency as can be had under all the circumstances, but I am not going to be one who stands back and fails to provide the facilities to take care of these men who are going to be called.

I know that much of this temporary construction in the Tropics, much of the permanent construction in the Tropics would not be suitable for the cantonments we have provided. I know that in the Tropics they are not providing sewage disposal and water systems, and that sort of thing that we have to provide here. I know the labor they use is mostly supplied by Jamaicans and Panamanians, natives of the Canal Zone, rather than the type of labor we have to employ here in the States. The figures therefore are not so comparable as one might think.

I do not believe we are getting a good price on these things. On the other hand, I do not believe it is so bad as we might be up against. I would not favor anything that disrupted orderly practice in the Appropriations Committee but I do not believe that we can have orderly practice when

we are confronted with this kind of situation and I feel we have been justified in bringing this in here and submitting it to the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in the Spanish-American War and in the World War more men died of disease than we lost in battle. Great masses of men brought from all quarters of the country, unaccustomed to the new mode of life, their routine completely changed, are naturally subject to many maladies unless every possible care is taken of them. There is an ever-present danger that contagion will sweep these camps and wipe men out by the hundreds as has repeatedly happened in our Army camps in the past. If some epidemic should start through the ranks this winter, as frequently attacks both civil and military populations, the country will hold to strict accountability every man and every agency of the Government in any way responsible for any possible delinquency in caring for these men.

Winter is coming on. Time is short. Every day counts. When these boys come to camps we must be ready to house them, we must be prepared to shelter them, we must be ready to take care of them and must provide for them every facility for the protection of life and health. That is the whole purpose of the pending resolution.

The expense is a matter that cannot be avoided, but it is not exorbitant. You cannot go into the sections of the country in which these cantonments are to be built and build them by contract appreciably cheaper than they will be built by the War Department. But they must be built and they must be built now.

There is no more important phase of the preparedness program than this important question of properly housing the young men and protecting them from pneumonia and influenza when they are brought from their homes and inducted into the service.

Mr. Speaker, in this connection, may I express appreciation, and I am certain the appreciation of every member of the Committee on Appropriations, of the work done on this bill and its companion bills as well as the entire preparedness program by the gentleman from Virginia, CLIFF WOODRUM and the gentleman from New York, JOHN TABER. I do not think the House generally realizes the long hours, the indefatigable labor, and the exhaustive study and investigation these two men and their associates on the committee have given to this work. [Applause.]

It has been charged that democratic government is not as efficient as totalitarian governments in waging war. It has been charged that America, while a prosperous nation, is fat and unwieldy and incapable of self-defense. We are demonstrating by this bill and by the correlated legislation we have enacted this session that we are not only capable of producing wealth and developing a civilization, but we are capable of protecting that wealth and defending that civilization. If any international brigand across the water has any predatory designs on our people it is reckoning without its host. We are developing in the shortest time, and with record efficiency, the most effective armament to be found in the world today, and we are training an army with efficiency and speed unequalled in either of the two former wars in which we were engaged. We shall shortly have men and guns and ships and planes that can hold their own against any attack and which can defend this country and this hemisphere against any power or combination of powers on earth. In the meantime, we must not lose a single boy entrusted to our care through preventable disease or exposure, and we cannot do that unless we make this provision for their care. This bill should be passed without amendment and by unanimous vote. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to address a question to the chairman of the subcommittee which I believe is very pertinent and of interest to every Member of the House. I wonder what is going to be done about school facilities in connection with the housing program for those who are on reservations

and those who are off reservations. As I understand this housing program from a conference with Major Wilson of the Army Quartermaster Corps, they will make provisions for housing on the reservations and the public buildings branch in the Federal Works Agency will take care of that portion of the housing that deals with the industrial sections, and so forth.

Now, this school problem comes up in connection with, first, the enlisted men on the reservations; and, secondly, with respect to those families who are moving into houses in areas where no school facilities have been made available, let us say in the area of an arsenal or an airplane plant. The net effect is going to be that the facilities of the local States are going to be taxed to capacity, it is going to cost a considerable lot of money, and in many instances the State tax for school purposes is already up to the limit and it would require legislative action on the part of the legislature before any relief may be provided. May I ask whether the word "apportionances" in this bill would cover schools and whether or not schools could be built on reservations for the children of both officers and enlisted men and, further, whether under the rest of the housing program schools can be provided in the area of industrial centers where craftsmen are taken for purposes of the defense program?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I should say that in the case of an isolated post the War Department would make some provision for the children of military personnel. I should not think the bill would contemplate the use of funds for such purposes outside Army posts. The gentleman will remember that this large concentration of people in the different localities or communities will bring about a large expenditure of funds there. It probably is contemplated that localities will make some suitable arrangements for schools.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But the time element enters into it.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes; there will probably be some drag so far as the question of time is concerned, but, answering the gentleman specifically, there is nothing in here that contemplates the spending of any money for schools outside Army posts.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is there general legislative authority making provision for schools on reservations? This money, I take it, will be expended only on reservations. Is there general authority for making provision for schools?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Within the reservation and within the limit of money appropriated, the War Department has done that and has the right to do it, as I understand.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I fancy this problem is going to be very acute in a little while.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I am very glad to have the gentleman draw attention to it. We are conducting hearings on it now, and I shall be very glad to call attention to the matter.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I take this time for the purpose of directing attention to it only because it is a very important matter.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Is it proposed to take the families of these officers along and then take them along across the seas if we should go to war across the seas? Why cannot their families stay home just like the families of the enlisted men, the buck privates who are drafted in the Army and serve for \$21 a month?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not know what is proposed, but look at this situation. You have 42,000 married enlisted men in the Navy today. When they come back to shore, obviously they live with their families, because it improves the morale of those who are in the service. By the same token, if their families are there, school provisions must be made for the children. That is the long and short of it.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. But these additions to the Army and the Navy, people who are drafted and forced to serve in Uncle Sam's Army or Navy in peacetime under the

New Deal, Hitler-Stalin type of compulsory peacetime military service will not have dependent families, we have been told.

Mr. DIRKSEN. They may or may not have. I assume that so far as possible they will select those who are without dependents; but the fact remains that this is a condition that exists at the present time and adequate provision must be made.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. BREWSTER. The Navy in this connection is proposing to build 400 houses, which I assume will be tax exempt, but they may provide perhaps 800 children for the schools.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But they can make payments in lieu of taxes, according to the tenor of the bill.

Mr. BREWSTER. Is there such authority in all these bills, generally?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; authority was written into the housing bill the other day as it passed this body. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, I certainly believe that we should take care of these drafted men we are going to place in camps so that they do not freeze to death and so that they may have comfortable quarters in which to live, especially if we conscript them now in peacetime. I believe peacetime conscription is about the most unnecessary thing we could possibly have at this time. Nevertheless, while I oppose peacetime conscription, I believe we should now, since the bill has been passed, take care of these boys.

Let me call your attention to this—and I do not say this because the subcommittee chairman now has this bill in hand, because I have a lot of regard for him; but the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations should certainly have called the committee together and permitted us to have some information in regard to this bill before it was brought on the floor of the House. It is not right, it is not businesslike, and it is not proper to handle appropriations in this way.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield for a question.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. The conscription bill was before the Senate and the House for 6 weeks or 2 months. Why was not some information prepared on this matter so that the committee would have had some knowledge of the amount of money necessary to house these men?

Mr. RICH. That is a very good point. There is no reason why it should not have been handled in a businesslike way. When the members of the Committee on Appropriations did not know that this bill was coming to the floor of the House until they got into the Chamber this morning, it certainly shows that Congress is not giving attention even to the appropriation of funds, but that the powers that be who are back of peacetime conscription seem to be driving everything down the Avenue to the Capitol, and then they expect the Members who are supposed to be looking after the vital interests of the people of this Nation and to give them their time and attention to consider these matters, but they do not do that.

The appropriations that have been made during this session of Congress up to this time ought to make everybody shudder. We have appropriated already over \$21,000,000,000, counting the appropriations and the authorizations of this session of Congress, and, according to the President's estimate, we are going to get receipts of about \$5,600,000,000. Then we passed one tax bill to yield about \$1,007,000,000, and the other day we passed what we called the excess-profits tax bill, under which we will get about \$250,000,000 this year. This means that if we spend the money we have appropriated and authorized this session we will be an additional \$14,000,000,000 in the red in a year. This is one of the most outstanding inequitable and unbusinesslike procedures I have ever heard of in all the history of the Nation or in all the history of the world. Nobody ever did anything like that before. It is a

terrible travesty on American business that we should do such things.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Of course, the gentleman is worried, no doubt, about where Uncle Sam is going to get the additional \$20,000,000,000 for the national-defense program.

Mr. RICH. I have been worried for 7 years about where we are going to get the money.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I will tell you where Uncle Sam is going to get the money. If the gentleman reads an article entitled "More Borrowing, Rather Than Taxes, Planned for Defense," which appeared on page 2 of the September 18, 1940, edition of the Washington Evening Star, he would have observed that several New Deal "brain trusters," including Benjamin Cohen, Leon Henderson, and Jerome Frank, met with several representatives of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and other international bankers and reached a decision as to where Uncle Sam was going to get additional money for national defense. They agreed that Uncle Sam should borrow an additional \$20,000,000,000 and issue that amount of interest-bearing obligations, which, as to principal and interest thereon, will have to be paid in tax dollars produced in the sweat and toil of several generations still unborn. I believe that the gentleman and the country will be interested in obtaining these facts.

Mr. RICH. I want to say that those same fellows are borrowing that money to help these foreign nations that now owe Uncle Sam about \$15,000,000,000.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. RICH. And now they want to borrow more money to help those same people, and I say we ought to stop it. That is the point I am trying to make.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. And after the New Deal international bankers and "brain trusters" bankrupt Uncle Sam and we have inflation, chaos, and revolution, these internationalists shall reap the harvest of the seeds which they now sow, as they have in many of the European countries.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, we are not only going to be further behind, but we will wreck this Nation, and we will not be able to take care of these boys like we ought to.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to get into the question of the public debt, but I do want to call attention to the fact that with a \$20,000,000,000 loan confronting us for national defense, with all these tremendous expenditures being made throughout the country, we are apparently not doing one thing to cut other expenses of the Government to offset these tremendous amounts we are appropriating here every day. Congress ought to remain in session and the Appropriations Committee, together with the Departments, ought to go over these nonmilitary items and make decisive cuts on some of the nonessentials that are contained in these appropriations.

The question of labor in Panama was discussed. I have in my office photographs of white men weighing 150 to 200 pounds driving spikes. I talked with them personally. I saw one big Irishman there working with a hammer. I saw the Jamaicans there and I have photographs of them and photographs of the thatched huts from which they come. One free American laborer down there engaged in that work will do as much as half a dozen of these Jamaicans.

They have two classes of employees there, the gold employees, who are the white skilled laborers, and then the silver employees, who are natives from Panama and Jamaica. The wages of the gold employees run anywhere from \$1.39 to \$1.44 an hour. The plumbers get \$1.44, and the roofers, which is the lowest-paid group, get \$1.39 an hour. The common laborers, who are Jamaicans, get 22 cents an hour, and the carpenters and painters and the Jamaicans in other crafts, get 29 cents an hour. But there is no question about the fact that one American will do as much work as four or five of these other men.

I want to say in justice to General Marshall and General Gregory and General Hartman, that they have done everything they could do to cooperate with me. They have drawn completely new plans for housing which I think will solve the problem. I refuse to be carried off my feet because of any emergency to the extent of allowing waste and extravagance to run rampant. And I do not want to come back here 2 years from now and have a repetition of what we have had during the last 2 years.

I was opposed to conscription; but that policy has been adopted and it is law, and I am ready to go along with it to the limit. I am ready to provide the housing and everything that these men need. The policy has been set. The time to discuss the policy is passed, but I refuse to swallow everything that is handed me.

As long as I am in this House and as long as I am a member of the War Department Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, or any other subcommittee, I am going to keep on checking up on these departments after the committee has done its work and the House has passed the bills. [Applause.] I want to give fair notice that I, for one, am going to check up on the expenditures as far as my feeble efforts will permit with respect to every dollar of the \$367,000,000 contained in this bill, and I am going to insist on an itemized report of every dollar expended in this and every other national-defense bill.

It strikes me as passing strange that the other body can have a bill for 18 or 20 days; that individual Members of the other body can discuss a bill for 1, 2, or 3 hours at a time, and we in this House rush these bills through and are limited to the 5-minute rule on a bill appropriating \$367,000,000. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Strike out the last period and insert: "Provided, That in expending funds appropriated in this resolution the War Department shall file with the appropriate Appropriations Committees of the Congress detailed reports showing the amounts of contracts let and the terms thereof, and in the case of land acquisitions, such reports shall show the price paid and the assessed valuation of the lands."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, my purpose in offering this amendment is to make it possible for the Appropriations Committee to keep in touch with the expenditure of the funds proposed in this resolution.

It will be recognized, of course, that in appropriating \$329,000,000 we are appropriating in this resolution, under short consideration, more than one-third of what has been the normal appropriation for the War Department in the last few years. It is being expended under emergency conditions. I for one do not want to delay the providing of the housing or proper facilities for the men when they go into camp. At the same time, in the interest of the integrity of government and in the interest of integrity of legislation, it seems to me that the Appropriations Committee should be kept currently informed on the expenditure of this money.

What the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] has said about the effort of the Appropriations Subcommittee for the War Department is correct. An effort has been made to keep track of these expenditures for quarters and to see that in given localities and under given conditions the costs are not out of line with those in other places.

I have discussed this amendment with the chairman of the deficiency subcommittee presenting this resolution, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], and with the ranking minority member, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. I understand it is the desire to put this bill through as rapidly as possible and that the engrossed copy has already been printed and prepared for signature. If I can have assurance that this amendment will be included in the full bill that is coming on next week, so as to make it applicable to both of these bills, I have no objection to deferring it at this time.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The committee already has asked for practically the information which the gentleman seeks in his amendment, and if it will satisfy the gentleman, we shall be very glad to put that amendment in the bill carrying the remaining defense items when we bring it in next week. I think it is quite proper to have that information. I should much rather pursue that course than to have this resolution amended.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is quite satisfactory to me. My purpose is to reduce as much as possible the danger of waste and excessive or reckless expenditure in this program. It is well known that emergency construction of buildings is often attended by waste and excessive costs. In this resolution, the usual safeguards of competitive bidding are removed. It seems to me that the very minimum of what we should do is to require that reports of the expenditures be made to the subcommittees that normally handle items for the defense establishments. Then these committees may know currently what is going on, and if something starts to go haywire it will be within the power of the committee to take appropriate action.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment at this time.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the amendment will be withdrawn.

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] for his assurance to the House that he will keep a careful check of all expenditures in connection with the activities resulting from the preparedness program. I am sure that there is not a single Member of this House who would tolerate the expenditure of one penny in a careless and wasteful way. I also have complete confidence in the authorities down in the War Department and Navy Department, charged with the responsibility of this work. I am certain these officials will exercise all necessary vigilance so that this emergency work will be done economically and efficiently. At this time, I wish to direct the attention of the House to a related subject, and that is the question of salaries. It is important that we safeguard the amount and rate of pay and the type of men to be employed. Undoubtedly, this House is committed to the employment, as far as possible, of our own citizens. However, there are times in other jurisdictions, like the Panama Canal Zone and other insular possessions, where exceptions to this principle may have to be allowed. I am satisfied that the President will only make such modifications in this rule necessary by reason of emergency. I feel sure that within a reasonable time the authorities hope to eliminate all alien labor on these Government projects and employ only citizens of the United States.

I trust that this program will go forward without delay. I insist that every safeguard be thrown around the working men and women of this country, so that in the great rush and excitement incidental to the military activities all of the splendid things that I have been fighting for throughout my legislative career will not be suspended or infringed. I specifically refer to the benefits provided by Social Security Act, National Labor Relations Act, and Wage and Hour Act. I am confident that it is the wish and purpose of the President to do just as I have suggested in these matters, but I am taking this opportunity to place in the Record my views of what should be done so that the officials in the War or Navy Department, or any other official charged with the responsibility of dealing with problems of wages or hours to preserve all of the gains made by labor in recent years in wages, hours, and general working conditions, will be mindful of the wishes of this Congress. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Speaker, in the first place, I want to remind those gentlemen who are worried—as we all should be—about the

borrowing on the part of the Government that the main reason the Government borrows from the banks is because it has permitted private banks to exercise the privilege of creating credit in the United States even to the extent of excluding the Government itself from performing that function. If you want to stop that borrowing, what you have to do is to be ready to restore to Government that function of creating originally the money and credit of the Nation. If you are not ready to do that, I would advise you not to complain about the borrowing of money by the Government. I am ready to do it, and I want to second what the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] said today. The purpose of my asking for this time is a different purpose from that, however.

After the World War in which the United States engaged, you will all remember that there was appointed a select committee of the Senate, a special committee of the Senate, to investigate the munitions industry. The findings of that committee were rather sensational in certain respects, particularly with regard to the profiteering that had gone on and things of that kind. It would have been better if those things had been prevented in the first place. What I have to say reflects no lack of confidence on my part whatsoever in the officials of the War Department, the Navy Department, or any other official of the Government, but I think it would be a wise and prudent thing for us to consider the establishment at this time of a committee of the House, which is the body primarily responsible for the expenditure of this money, to review and investigate the expenditures of the funds appropriated by us for national-defense purposes. I think it would be a salutary thing to have this committee give publicity not only to cases where the Government is charged too much or sold inferior goods, but also to cases where we find companies or labor organizations or anyone else cooperating 100 percent with the defense program. I have no doubt of this. Many people in this country today are deeply concerned about all this money we are expending. As in the case of the bill before us it is sometimes necessary for us to appropriate money in a very short time in order to meet the requirements of an emergency. There are times when no Member can interpose objection to our doing this. But after the appropriation is made and the work in progress we certainly would do no harm, but on the contrary much good, by watching the matter carefully.

It may be said that the Committee on Appropriations would be the proper agency to perform the function I have in mind, but I say it is far too busy a committee to carry on that type of review and running investigation I have in mind. The appointment of such a committee as this might be an extremely salutary thing. Its very existence might prevent things being slipped over on perfectly conscientious and earnest Government officials who, however, do not have the opportunity or the power to go behind certain facts that may be in existence. I ask the House to remember that we have, for reasons that seemed good and sufficient to certain Members, removed all limitation on profits. We have removed the necessity for competitive bidding. The tax bill, when it comes back from the Senate, will, if I read about it correctly in the newspapers, certainly not do very much to bring excess profits back into the Treasury. At least it will not do so in the case of the large monopoly corporations whose earnings have been very high in the past 4 years. It is true we adopted the industry draft in the conscription bill, which I think was an entirely proper thing to do in order to put that weapon into the hands of Government officials. But I appeal to you gentleman that it would, I think, be a very good thing if such committee as I have proposed were set up. Indeed I have today introduced a resolution to create such a committee.

I do not do this with the idea, as I said before, of casting any reflection on anybody, but I do it because I think it would be far better to have this continuing review on the part of Congress in the furtherance of the discharge of its duty to the American people. The things this committee would say, the publicity it would give its findings, would have the effect

of calming the people, of assuring the people that everything was going forward all right and being carefully taken care of. It appears to me that it would be a wise and proper thing to do.

I know some of the objections that will be raised to it. It will be said that the Appropriations Committee can do this, and it will be said that we already have the National Defense Council, and so on. But, as I said before, the Appropriations Committee is an extremely busy committee, the busiest committee in the House. I do not think it has time to do the kind of job I have in mind; and I believe it to be a part of the function and duty of the Congress in this trying time to carry through in the manner I have tried to indicate in these few moments.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN: After the last period add the following: "Provided, That from the sums herein provided no greater price shall be paid for material furnished or services rendered than is now paid for like material and service under similar circumstances."

Mr. HOFFMAN. Do I understand from the gentleman from Virginia that no copy of this bill is available?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN. In my judgment, no emergency can be so pressing as to justify the appropriation of millions of dollars without making available to Congress at least a copy of the proposed bill authorizing the appropriation. Nor is there any reason why Congress should not be permitted to throw around the expenditure of the funds safeguards which are as essential to real preparedness as is the act of appropriation. Sometimes we do not make as much speed, do not accomplish as much, build as securely, when we hurry as when we take more time.

Mr. Speaker, my vote has been consistently cast against excessive appropriations and grants of unlimited power to the Chief Executive. My vote was cast against conscription and if I had the opportunity I would cast it the same way again. Congress having adopted conscription, we are caught between the devil and the deep blue sea. There is nothing we can do except to vote such sums as the executive department, the Army and the Navy ask us to vote. Otherwise we are accused of lack of patriotism.

The President is determined to have a third term. To secure a third term he must have a war or at least a realistic threat of war; hence, the conscription bill, based on the excuse that it was necessary, if we were to have preparedness.

As Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, the President will have under his control more than a million men, with the power of life or death over some of them. All unprepared as we are to house and train the National Guard, the men conscripted, some of them will die like rats in conscription cantonments, unless we vote funds to care for them.

Not a single man here is willing to sacrifice one life, to see one man ill, because of a failure to do our utmost to protect him; hence bills like this. What we can do, what we should do, is to see that the money we vote is used to the best advantage so that the conscripted men, the men enlisted—the men in the Regular Army, in the Navy—shall avoid suffering unnecessary hardship.

I have no doubt that of the money the Republicans have joined in voting to this administration for this defense program, at least 25 percent will be either wasted, foolishly expended, or used for some purpose foreign to that for which we voted it. What are we going to do about it? There is not a thing we can do about it. We have to vote for it because we just simply cannot take the chance of letting the conscripts endure unnecessary hardships. But I hope that if we win this election in November those fellows who steal it will have to pay for it during the coming years.

We can do one thing if we wish. We can make an effort to protect the funds we vote from the leeches who always seek to profit from individual or national misfortune. I know that we ought to get the most for every dollar we spend that

it is possible for us to get. If it is true that a great national emergency confronts us, there is no excuse for wasting money and there is no excuse for using it for campaign purposes. Unless we pass some restrictive laws there will be profiteering, and it will not be by businessmen alone. There will be others all the way down the line who will want to profiteer. Day after day, here and in the other body, we hear a great deal of talk about patriotism and sacrifice. Everybody is willing that somebody else make a sacrifice.

The amendment I have offered is along the line of keeping things stable, of getting a dollar's value for every dollar expended. The amendment provides that, out of the sums authorized by this bill, the Government shall not pay any greater price for either material—which will catch the business profiteers—or for services rendered—which will catch the labor racketeers—than is paid under like circumstances for similar services or materials at the present time. You may say that is absurd. However, next week I hope to offer a bill to freeze prices at the present level. What is the object of that? It is so that some fellow who is smart in a business way and short on patriotism cannot slip in and make a profit out of someone else's misery and suffering.

Wages are good. The prices of farm products are good in this country, so we are told. Why not let it ride there and let everyone go along just as we are, taking no extra profit? Why should we not have some legislation so that everyone who has been talking about making a sacrifice will really make one? As an illustration, why not pass an act that all of those in the Federal Government who receive more than \$10,000 a year shall for the duration of the emergency take \$5,000, or 50 percent of the present income? That hits Congressmen, of course, but if the President is willing to cut his \$75,000 in two we ought to be willing to cut our \$10,000 in two.

Enact legislation which will require all of those, whether in Federal or private employment, who receive \$10,000 or more a year, to accept as full compensation for the period of the emergency 50 percent of his present income. Let all those on the Federal pay roll and on private pay rolls who receive, say, \$3,000 a year pay a Government tax of 25 percent, and so on down the list until we get to an income of \$1,000 a year, when the tax might be 10 percent—these taxes in addition to all other municipal, State, and Federal levies—exempting, of course, those on relief.

Under such an act all those who have been talking about patriotism, aid to the Allies, war to save democracy, their desire and their willingness to make a sacrifice, would have brought home to them in a substantial way just exactly what the adoption of their policies mean.

My judgment is—and I may, of course, be mistaken—that many of those who now see the necessity of burning our fingers in this foreign war would have a change of heart. It is one thing, you know, to yell about one's duty to one's country—to talk about the willingness which the young men should have to offer up their lives to preserve our liberties; it is all well enough to suggest that we should police the world and settle the world's troubles. But it is quite probable that some of those who are now so anxious to involve us in this war would lose some of their enthusiasm if they were forced, by legislation, to contribute a fair and equitable portion of the cost.

I realize there are practical difficulties in the carrying out of the purpose of the amendment which I have offered, but there is none which is insurmountable. If we can pass laws limiting a profit—and it is well that we do; if we can pass laws taking some of our young men from their homes and their businesses, and so totally destroying their means of livelihood, of advancement, limiting their opportunity for future advancement, there is no reason in law, and certainly none in morals, why every individual in the Republic cannot, under the power given Congress to provide for the defense of the Nation—and that is the power which we are exercising when we pass these bills—be made to render adequate service to the country in this emergency which the President has so foolishly, so needlessly, brought down upon us.

I have often wondered how some of the politicians who talk about the necessity of selecting Mr. Roosevelt as a third-term President, of the necessity—and the two go together—of becoming involved in this war, would talk and act if their incomes were cut in half. It might be well to try the experiment and learn by the result who are the real patriots in our Nation.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and on the joint resolution conclude in 3 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman's amendment, while undoubtedly having a very commendable purpose—that is, to prevent exorbitant charges for materials and to prevent any Government department, the Army, or Navy, or any public-buildings agency from paying more than it should pay—it seems to me would be absolutely unworkable. The amendment provides that such agencies cannot buy anything at a price more than the presently prevailing price, which would mean they could not buy a stick of lumber, a keg of nails, an electric-light bulb, or anything else 30 days from now unless they were sure it did not cost any more than the present price.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I had that in mind. We have provided for the seizing of plants on a rental basis. If we are going to conscript the boys, why not hold the prices down? For instance, let us assume I have a lumber yard and I want to hike the price when you come along. If you need this lumber for an Army camp, why should you not be in the position to say, "Listen, you are going to take the price you charged me last week and no more." Why not make that apply all down the line?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman knows that prices are rising in the construction industry.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Surely.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Much of it for normal or legitimate reasons. The gentleman's amendment would absolutely prevent taking that into consideration. If there is to be legislation of this kind, it should not be in the form of an amendment that would make this housing program absolutely unworkable. They could not make a contract 30 or 60 days from now for building these camps if, in the course of normal business affairs or in the course of normal increases in business, there should occur a rise of prices in the construction business. The construction business is on the upward grade now. They would be tied up.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And they will keep going up until it will get where you cannot buy unless you have sums undreamed of appropriated.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The tax bill we just passed is supposed to have something to do with that.

Mr. HOFFMAN. You are going to limit profits?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Why not limit the profits that come through exorbitant prices?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman seeks to tack this on here. It would tie the whole thing up in a knot. Let us leave that for other legislation, and do not put it on as an amendment to this resolution and tie up these cantonments for the boys.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Well, we will not get it then.

Mr. SABATH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. In view of what the gentleman from Michigan stated, I feel that we can take care of all the profiteers and they should be taken care of by the income-tax medium.

The excess-profits tax instead of going to 50 percent should go to 60 or 70 percent. We can go to 75 or 80, and thus prevent profiteering. There is no question in my mind that there is profiteering. I wonder if the gentleman from Michigan would vote for such a bill.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

The amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House the Clerk of the House be authorized to receive a message from the Senate on House Joint Resolution 607 and that the Speaker be authorized to sign the enrolled bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

#### ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, I now renew my request that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two particulars.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS THE STRAITS OF MACKINAC

Mr. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 1379) granting the consent of Congress to the Mackinac Straits Bridge Authority to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge or series of bridges, causeways, and approaches thereto, across the Straits of Mackinac at or near a point between St. Ignace, Mich., and the lower peninsula of Michigan, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1379) entitled "Granting the consent of Congress to the Mackinac Straits Bridge Authority to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge or series of bridges, causeways, and approaches thereto, across the Straits of Mackinac at or near a point between Saint Ignace, Michigan, and the Lower Peninsula of Michigan," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the House amendments in sections 1 and 2 of the bill and agree thereto.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the House amendment of the title and agree thereto.

Both Houses agree to the bill with the amendments adopted by the House as herein cited.

JOSIAH W. BAILEY,  
MORRIS SHEPPARD,  
A. H. VANDENBERG,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

EDWARD A. KELLY,  
PEHR G. HOLMES,  
DONALD L. O'TOOLE,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1379) entitled "Granting the consent of Congress to the Mackinac Straits Bridge Authority to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge or series of bridges, causeways, and approaches thereto, across the Straits of Mackinac at or near a point between St. Ignace, Mich., and the Lower Peninsula of Michigan," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The bill, as it passed the Senate, granted the consent of Congress for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the bridge as proposed to the "Mackinac Straits Bridge Authority, created by Public Act No. 35 of the 1934 extra session of the Michigan State Legislature"; the House amended this provision so that the consent of Congress would run directly to the State of Michigan. The title of the bill was amended so as to effect this same change. These amendments the conference committee agreed to accept in the form adopted by the House.

Other amendments by the House are in section 2 of the bill; the first placed a limitation upon the financing cost to be included in the amortization fund for payment of the construction cost of the bridge, and the second provides that the bridge be operated and maintained free of tolls after completion of the amortization fund for the total cost of construction of the bridge. These amendments were agreed to by the conference committee in the form as adopted by the House.

The Senate recedes from its disagreement to all the amendments adopted by the House, which leaves the bill exactly as passed by the House.

EDWARD A. KELLY,  
PEHR G. HOLMES,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KELLY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. As I understand, this is what is known as the Mackinac Straits Bridge bill. The bill passed the Senate, it then came to the House and was materially amended, it then went to conference, and the conference has accepted the House amendment.

Mr. KELLY. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. MICHENER. The Senate has accepted the House amendment.

Mr. KELLY. That is correct.

Mr. MICHENER. If this bill becomes law, it will mean that the Mackinac Straits Bridge, which is involved, cannot be built except by authority of the State of Michigan, which operates through its State legislature?

Mr. KELLY. That is correct.

Mr. MICHENER. In other words, those Members opposing it in the House are simply saying that the State of Michigan may, if it sees fit, construct this bridge, or grant authority to someone else to construct it?

Mr. KELLY. That is correct.

Mr. MICHENER. I may say further that the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. DONDERO, and the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. CRAWFORD, as well as some others, have opposed the bill. As I understand the gentleman from Illinois, this is now agreeable to those Michigan Members?

Mr. KELLY. That is correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KELLY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is this the bill that was sponsored by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY], among others?

Mr. KELLY. Yes, it is.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KELLY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. A minute ago one of my colleagues from Michigan across the aisle said that this was the bill of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY]. The bill originally was introduced in the House by Senator BROWN, of Michigan, when he was a Member of the House, and it has been since taken to the Senate and introduced there. That should be in here as the correct statement of where this bill came from and how it got here.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman tell us how it got away after it had been buried?

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## INDIAN CHILDREN, SCHOOL DISTRICT 13, FROID, MONT.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1450) to provide funds for cooperation with school district No. 13, Froid, Mont., for extension of public-school buildings to be available to Indian children.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT] objected to the consideration of this bill when it was on the Consent Calendar. The gentleman has investigated the situation and knows about it. May I ask the gentleman what his attitude is at this time?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I may say to the gentleman that I have discussed this bill with the gentleman from Montana and he has convinced me there is a great need for this assistance out there. I believe that in this particular instance it is justified, so I have withdrawn my objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$30,000 for the purpose of cooperating with school district No. 13, Froid, Mont., for the extension and improvement of public-school buildings: *Provided,* That the expenditure of any money so appropriated shall be subject to the condition that the schools maintained by said district shall be available to all Indian children of the school district on the same terms, except as to payment of tuition, as other children of said school district: *Provided further,* That plans and specifications for construction, enlargement, or improvement of structures shall be furnished by local or State authorities, without cost to the United States, and upon approval thereof by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, actual work shall proceed under the direction of such local or State officials. Payment for work in place shall be made monthly on vouchers properly certified by local officials of the Indian Service: *Provided further,* That any amount expended on any project hereunder shall be recouped by the United States within a period of 30 years, commencing with the date of occupancy of the project, through reducing the annual Federal tuition payments for the education of Indian pupils enrolled in public or high schools of the district involved, or by the acceptance of Indian pupils in such schools without cost to the United States; and in computing the amount of recoupment for each project interest at 3 percent per annum shall be included on unrecouped balances: *Provided further,* That such expenditures shall be subject to such further conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "13" and insert "15."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "To provide funds for cooperation with school district No. 15, Froid, Mont., for extension of public-school buildings to be available to Indian children."

## SMITHSONIAN GALLERY OF ART

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 9806) to permit the Smithsonian Gallery of Art Commission to purchase a model of the winning design for the proposed Smithsonian Gallery of Art, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does this bill have the approval of the full committee?

Mr. KELLER. It has.

Mr. MICHENER. Does the committee know that the gentleman is adopting this extraordinary procedure to have the bill enacted into law?

Mr. KELLER. Probably not, but there is certainly no objection in the committee.

Mr. MICHENER. Unless there is some minority member of the committee here to speak for the minority, I shall be constrained to object. When bills are brought up in this

manner the minority certainly has the right to know that they are going to be brought up, and unless the minority does have that knowledge in this instance I shall object.

Mr. KELLER. If the gentleman will permit me to suggest what the bill really is, I think no one will object.

Mr. MICHENER. Following the usual policy, Mr. Speaker, unless the gentleman advises that at least the ranking minority member on his committee was advised that he was going to call the bill up for consideration by unanimous consent, I shall have to object.

Mr. KELLER. I make the statement it is a unanimous report, and there never has been any objection to it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

## PER CAPITA PAYMENT TO RED LAKE BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS

Mr. BUCKLER of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 8369) authorizing a per capita payment of \$12.50 each to the members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from the proceeds of the sale of timber and lumber on the Red Lake Reservation.

Mr. Speaker, this bill was on the Consent Calendar, and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT] objected. But I spoke to him about it the other day and he now states that he has no objection.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, applying the same rule that I applied to the last bill up, has the gentleman conferred with the minority members of the committee as to what he expected to do here today?

Mr. BUCKLER of Minnesota. Not the minority members of the committee, but I conferred with the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT], and he said he would withdraw his objection.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I may say that I conferred with the minority members of the committee, and it was perfectly agreeable to them that the bill be considered as it is a unanimous report. The gentleman from Minnesota discussed this bill with me the other day and convinced me that it is a good bill. This money is paid out of tribal funds and does not take any money out of the Treasury, and I told the gentleman from Minnesota that I would withdraw my objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Having great respect for the intelligence and judgment of the gentleman from Michigan, and knowing that he is one of the official objectors, but wondering if he is not mellowing a little toward the close of the session, I withdraw any objection, Mr. Speaker.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to withdraw as much as may be necessary from the fund in the Treasury of the United States arising from the proceeds of the sale of timber and lumber within the Red Lake Reservation in Minnesota, according to the provisions of the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L. 137), and to make therefrom a per capita payment or distribution of \$12.50 to each of the living members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota, immediately payable upon the passage of this act, under such rules and regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe: *Provided,* That the money paid to the Indians as authorized herein shall not be subject to any lien or claim of attorneys or other parties: *Provided further,* That before any payment is made hereunder, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota shall, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, ratify the provisions of this act and accept same.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the words "the fund" and insert "any funds on deposit."

Page 1, line 5, strike out the words "arising from", strike out all of lines 6 and 7 and down to the word "and" in line 8, and insert "to the credit of the Red Lake Indians in Minnesota."

Page 1, line 9, strike out the words "or distribution."

Page 2, line 1, strike out the amount "\$12.50" and insert the amount "\$10."

Page 2, line 1, strike out the word "living."

Page 2, line 2, after the word "Minnesota" and preceding the comma, insert "living at the date of the passage of this act."

The Committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill authorizing a per capita payment of \$10 each to the members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from any funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States to their credit."

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks made today in the Record, and also to extend my remarks in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include an article on the value of Guayule rubber as a national-defense product.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include a radio address delivered by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. THORKELOSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include excerpts from a Carnegie Corporation report.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I notice that the gentleman inserted a speech in last Monday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so unjustified and unwarranted that I think any man who is guilty of any such thing—

Mr. HOFFMAN. I demand the regular order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SABATH. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the Record.

Mr. CREAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix a brief address by Hon. J. Dan Talbot at a patriotic meeting at Bardstown, Ky.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on two different topics.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. THORKELOSON. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry, but I have to object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

#### UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, in connection with my address to this House, to extend my remarks by inserting a number of names of persons actively engaged in this country with certain subversive groups, commonly known as the "fifth column."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. THORKELOSON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record.

Mr. THORKELOSON. Mr. Speaker, I object to that, too.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, it is rather sad to see my colleague from Montana objecting to my request. I do not

think I have ever objected to any man's request, especially so when it was made for the purpose of enlightening the country on some people who are actively engaged in subversive movements within the United States.

Mr. THORKELOSON. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I always yielded to the gentleman.

Mr. THORKELOSON. What was it you wanted to put in?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I want to tell the country how many spies and saboteurs we have in this country that have not been subpoenaed by the Dies committee.

Mr. THORKELOSON. Are you sure you have all of them?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I have got some of them. I only have about several hundred on my list now.

Mr. THORKELOSON. If he wants to put that in the Record, I have no objection to it, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I thank you.

Mr. Speaker, a gesture may be a gesture and speeches may be speeches, but there comes a time in every man's life when he must confront himself with the facts.

Again in the last 3 days I notice a number of press releases by the Dies committee as to what they are going to do, what they have found, and how they are going to find out more. To my disappointment I find a press release of September 18, supposedly made by my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES], chairman of this committee, and I quote from the New York Sun of September 18, 1940, in which he states as follows:

Representative DIES in an interview yesterday declared that his committee a year ago learned of a plot to blow up the Hercules Powder Co., at Kenil, N. J., but that its report evoked only laughs from the Government. He said that the blast which destroyed the plant last Thursday undoubtedly was the work of a foreign agent.

I submit that if Mr. DIES or any member of his committee or any representative of his committee or the so-called investigators knew that the Hercules plant was to be blown up a year ago, he should have named the person, he should have advised the Attorney General, or the F. B. I., he should have forced the American Government to stop the killing of almost 50 human beings and the maiming of almost 200.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield for a brief question.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Are you not charging almost directly that that committee is responsible for the death of these people? You do not mean that, do you?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. No; certainly not. I am just quoting a press release. I am not making that statement. I read from a press release. I will repeat it if the gentleman wishes to hear the language again.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Well, you are giving it circulation by reading it. Are you adding your endorsement to the charge?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. No; I am adding no endorsement. I am just quoting something which my distinguished colleague has made in the press. He said in that statement that about a year ago they learned of a plot to blow up the Hercules Powder Co. in New Jersey.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Pardon me. I do not want to take up too much of your time.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I wish you would not. I only have a short time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Did not Mr. DIES report that to the Government?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I do not know. But Mr. DIES has not subpoenaed one single person who was drilling at the Nazi camp which is within that area of the Hercules powder plant, which is within the area of the DuPont Powder Co., which is within the area of two of the largest powder plants in this country.

Now, let me call the attention of this House to something that I believe you should know, and I think the Dies committee should know.

As far back as July 26, 1937, I said, as appears from the RECORD of that date, page 9971:

Mr. Speaker, the twenty-first camp of this type in this country was opened in New Jersey last Sunday with more than 15,000 men and women going wild about Hitler and Mussolini. I want the Members to know where Camp Nordland is located. This camp is situated within a number of miles of the largest munitions factories of this Government and one of the largest powder factories of the Du Ponts. I do not have to tell you, my friends, what happened in 1916 in connection with the Black Tom explosion. Mr. Speaker, if we are ever implicated in another war, we will have to fight the enemy within and without.

This camp is located on Lake Denmark. It is within the area of some of the largest powder plants in the United States. It is located near the marine barracks and not so very far away from the Hercules Munition Works and the Atlas Powder Manufacturing Co.

I gave that information to the House way back in July of 1937, calling attention to the fact that these subversive alien groups purchased 100 acres of ground for the sole purpose of being within the area of these important defense plants, the very area where the explosion took place last week that resulted in the killing of so many victims.

Why does not the Dies committee subpoena members of some of these groups attached to this movement?

Does the gentleman from Michigan desire me to yield further?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes. The gentleman is undoubtedly familiar with the activities of these alien groups because he has spoken about them several times on the floor and given us information about them. I ask the gentleman if he has ever reported them to the F. B. I. and asked for action?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Just a moment. I read a quotation from the RECORD. I think everybody heard it. In that quotation taken from a speech of mine as far back as 1937 in which I called attention vigorously to this very thing. And I remember that my good friend from Michigan—and I have high esteem for him—and a number of others sort of ridiculed me.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, no; now, wait—not me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I apologize if the gentleman thinks I ever ridiculed him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I do not mean to be offensive.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I never ridicule anyone.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I have called these things to the attention of as many people as I could.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman called attention to these organizations in speeches on the floor of the House, but did the gentleman get active and make a report to the F. B. I., giving them the information he had?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Before I answer the gentleman's question positively I shall have to look up my files. I have over 1,000 files.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Why criticize the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dies]? The gentleman has the information himself.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What I am criticizing is not the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dies] but the methods he has been using. They ought to get some action and subpoena the right people instead of sitting in the Waldorf-Astoria, calling a few so-called movie actors and asking, "Are you pink? Are you a pink?" "No, no." "You are excused."

Why not get to the bottom of this whole thing? Why not clean house and rid this country of "fifth columnists"?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I agree with the gentleman; but does not the gentleman believe that he, having information of this character, ought to report to the F. B. I. instead of just talking about it on the floor?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Let me again say to the gentleman from Michigan that this exposé of subversive activities carried on in various States which I have made from time to time, as disclosed by the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, comes to their attention. The F. B. I., however, has no power to subpoena certain individuals to determine how far they have gone, who they are, what they are doing, and so forth. That is the function of the Dies committee or some other committee of the Congress that has power to subpoena witnesses and force them to

give the necessary information to the committee. Then the evidence gathered can be given to the F. B. I. for prosecution.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from California, a member of the Dies committee.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. In the first place, of course, I will agree with the gentleman heartily about the importance of exposing these Nazi outfits, but I also want to say that in the last few months the Dies committee has had such investigators as it could put on it working on this very matter, and in the very regions the gentleman mentions; and I ask the gentleman to remember that, so far as actually apprehending people who might be likely to commit a crime of that kind is concerned, the Dies committee can hardly do it with the handful of people that they necessarily have to depend on to do its work. That kind of work is a job to be done by a real law-enforcing body.

I am not disagreeing with the gentleman that this work should be pushed as vigorously as possible—I have been contending for that myself—but I think in justice to the committee it should be clear that the committee's function is to bring out these facts and expose them, and that in the nature of the case the Dies committee, with four or five investigators for the whole country, cannot itself prevent terrible things like this explosion from happening.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I agree with the gentleman, but in the first place I do not believe the committee has the proper investigators. That is an honest expression of opinion, not merely a critical one. In the second place, I do not expect the Dies committee to pick up these things, but I do expect the Dies committee, in view of the fact that I have a number of times asked the Dies committee to call me into conference on certain matters, that they should; but they were jealous and envious lest my name appear in the papers as helping them.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I object to that kind of language. I do not think it is proper.

To say that the Dies committee was jealous and envious does not help the situation, and I am sure the gentleman did not mean that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I meant just what I said.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Could not the gentleman have gone there as a witness? Does he have to be called in in conference?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Shall I stand in the front door or the back door waiting to be called in? Does the gentleman think a Member of this House should have to do that?

Mr. HOFFMAN. If I had any information that I thought was of value to the Dies committee I would go over there and say, "Let me testify."

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I have sent some information over to the Dies committee, and after several weeks received a letter from a fourth-rate clerk stating that it will be called to the attention of the committee. I know of a number of very fine, patriotic organizations that have sent a lot of information to the Dies committee, and they have not even received an acknowledgment.

Mr. THORKELOSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. THORKELOSON. May I ask this question—and I realize, of course, it takes money to finance these movements—has the gentleman any idea who is furnishing the money for those subversive activities, particularly those he is mentioning now?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dies] says he knows. I think you had better ask him. I could not give you the answer just now.

Mr. THORKELOSON. I was wondering.

Mr. PATMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. Does the gentleman know why this appeaser named Westrick was not subpoenaed by the Dies committee before he left the country?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I do not know. I exposed Westrick a long time ago and after weeks of exposing I find out by the

press that the Dies committee is going to do this or that, and that they are going to subpoena Westrick and others.

I am not particularly concerned how they run their show but I say that we have a menace in this country, a menace in the form of the "fifth column" and unless we go right into the heart of it, we are not going to clean out the "fifth column." I will name you 50 organizations in this country who are practicing and preaching intolerance, hate, and everything that stands against democracy, yet not one of these organizations has been subpoenaed. I will give you the names of dozens, yes hundreds, of names of those actively engaged as "fifth columnists" who have been exempted from subpoena. Oh, a lot of insignificant people have been subpoenaed and brought before the Dies committee. Everything was a secret and behind closed doors. No, Mr. Speaker, you are not going to get rid of this question unless you expose every rat in that column publicly. You cannot do it behind closed doors. You cannot keep quiet about it. You cannot stand here and say nothing about what is going on if you have any love and affection for your country.

Mr. BLOOM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BLOOM. The gentleman just made a comment that they are exempted from subpoenas. Will the gentleman explain what he means by that?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Certain people are subpoenaed and certain people are not.

Mr. BLOOM. But they are not exempted.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They are not exempt. The committee exempts them.

Mr. ROUTZOHN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ROUTZOHN. Did I understand the gentleman to say that he could furnish the information that he is speaking of, that the Dies committee is not furnishing?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It will be in the RECORD.

Mr. ROUTZOHN. You are preparing to do that today?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Why, it is right here.

Mr. ROUTZOHN. Fine. I would be very much obliged to the gentleman if he would furnish the information.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Of course, I am opposed to communism, the bund, and all those things, and I appreciate the work that the gentleman has done.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are about the only one who does, then.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I do not think so. Perhaps some may not appreciate the attitude that the gentleman presents when he says if we do not rise up and do this and that we do not love our country like we ought to love it. I think we all love our country. The gentleman says he has the names of 50 organizations that are identified in helping to develop this "fifth column" movement in this country?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is right.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. He has the names?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is right.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. And he has the names of hundreds of others—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do not tie me up, now. I do not want to get in too many.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Is the gentleman going to put the names of these organizations in his speech?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is right.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I may say that I have been in favor of the Dies committee and I am in favor of it now. I think it has done a good work. When we have the names and when they have the names, we can insist that they bring in those folks before the committee.

Mr. BLOOM. Have a No. 2 Dies committee.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I think there is enough work for two Dies committees.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I stood up on this floor 2, 3, and 4 years ago and at that time the gentleman from Kentucky asked me a number of questions. I believe he was sympathetic. I

tried to warn the country against the "fifth column" movement at that time, but little attention was paid to me.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I was aware of the fact that we had a "fifth column" in this country; that we had folks boring from within. I have thought all the time that the present danger to this country is more from right here in the United States than from somebody across the sea.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How are we going to get at them then?

Mr. BLOOM. The gentleman gave the information with reference to these associations before the term "fifth column" was ever mentioned on the floor of this House.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is right.

Mr. BLOOM. They never were known as "fifth columnists" at that time.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Although I am not going to put this into the RECORD, because it would be useless to squander any money on it, I also wish to call your attention to the RECORD of August 19, 1937, pages 11954 and 12049, and the RECORD of May 9, 1937, page 7459. I have other RECORDS that go back as far as 1934 and 1933, but I do not believe it is necessary to put these speeches in now.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. I believe every Member of the House appreciates the efforts of the gentleman from New York and certain activities of his in an endeavor to expose un-American, subversive activities. Is it not a fact that the gentleman himself served on a committee of that type and character once before?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. On the McCormack committee.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. That committee had practically the same task to perform as the present committee?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I created that committee.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. They held executive hearings. I believe I heard the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] praising their procedure on the floor the other day. They held executive hearings, did they not, and issued public statements afterward?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. No; we never released any public statements. We had executive hearings, and after the executive hearings were completed and printed we would sit down in conference and go over the material and then call a public hearing. It was on that public hearing that the newspapers got the information. At no time, to my knowledge, did we issue any statements to the press while we brought certain witnesses before us in executive hearings. We have always protected the reputation and character of those who appeared before us.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. The gentleman who is now speaking has himself been before the Dies committee and has been accorded a satisfactory hearing?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes; a very courteous hearing.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. He has been given an opportunity to present all the evidence he had in his possession?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. On one phase of the inquiry; yes.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. I can assure the gentleman now, here, at this time, publicly, that we of the committee will be delighted, indeed, to have the gentleman come before us again, either in an executive session or a public hearing, to give us the benefit of his knowledge about any and all un-American subversive activities in this country. We will be delighted to receive from him a list of the organizations he claims are vendors of hate in this country and are un-American in their character, and whose activities are subversive. We will be glad to have that list.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, there is no finer gentleman than my friend, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES]. I admire him. I appreciate that he understands the situation probably as well as anyone on this committee. The gentleman recalls that I have come to him and asked that I be brought into the councils of this committee, not for myself, but for my country's sake, because I knew I had the information. The gentleman never brought me back an answer other than that he volunteered—and I thank the

gentleman for his action—that he would cooperate, and as far as the gentleman is concerned, he has cooperated. I am not trying to criticize the gentleman from Texas to the extent that I am scolding him. I am still advising him, because in order to advise him to listen to me I must go on the floor and tell him just what I think he ought to do.

I exposed the German Library of Information on this floor months ago, but it was not until 2 weeks after that that one of the investigators must have buzzed the ear of our good friend the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dies], and then they were going to investigate the German Library of Information.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Months ago we ascertained that the German Library of Information is a registered agent of the German Government. We know who its directors are and we know how much money they have received from the German Government. Since they have complied fully with all the requirements of the law and have registered as German agents, there is nothing further we can do about it, as far as we know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Except that you could have brought in during the interim a report to the House asking for some legislation to eradicate it if it is an evil; and if it is not an evil and is doing the right things, then you could have given it a clean bill of health, as you have given a clean bill of health to certain moving-picture stars.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. The gentleman knows, of course, that our colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis] has introduced legislation dealing with the registration of foreign aliens that provides stricter regulation than the present statutes, and that this measure has passed the House.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The gentleman also knows that on every bill that has been presented from his committee I have cooperated and sent it out from my committee.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. That is correct. I thank the gentleman for that; and I may say that one of those bills passed the House and the Senate and was vetoed, while the other passed the House and as yet has not been considered by the Senate. I am not criticizing the gentleman. I appreciate his cooperation with the committee.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am not criticizing the gentleman, either. It is just a question of legality.

What is this so-called American bund? The so-called members are just little fish. Behind this whole picture are the big fish. Let me call to your attention the fact that about 3 or 4 months ago a man by the name of Paffrath wrote four articles appearing in Liberty magazine, the title of which was, "I Am a Nazi Spy." In these articles he fully explained that he was sent here by the Nazi government and the Propaganda Minister. In fact, he built up a great story that he was in my employ and that he was sent to get into my employ to get a lot of information for the German Government. He mentioned certain superior officers that he had to report to on this matter. As a matter of fact, the articles themselves almost made this man the outstanding German spy in this country.

I have presented my case on this floor and I have appealed to the committee and called the attention of my friend and colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dies] to the fact that Paffrath is walking around. This man never was in my employ. He admits that he was a Nazi spy and he was sent here to help undermine our Government in one way or another and the Liberty magazine printed it and I pleaded with the Dies committee to subpoena Paffrath. That has never been done. He is just another rat of the "fifth column" walking within this country. Do you not think it was important enough to find out what his activity was, with whom he was connected, and how much money he was receiving while he was working for the German Government, and who was paying it?

Now, thank the Lord, Mr. Fritz Kuhn is in jail and so they have elected a new leader. This man is G. William Kunze and he is the fellow in charge of the Nordland Camp, and I might say, from my investigation of the Nordland Camp, that for the last number of years it is nothing but an immoral place. I do not want to use any foul language, but it is immoral. Not only did they have uniforms and guns and everything else, which they have cleaned out since, but the whole place is immoral and they try to inculcate into small children the philosophy and ideology of Hitlerism.

Yes; in connection with my 50 names that I hope to put in, I am going to give you 2 real Communist groups that you have not even touched.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Certainly, I yield with pleasure to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. The gentleman from New York knows that we have had before us Fritz Kuhn, a leader of the German-American Bund and one of its founders. The gentleman knows that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. The gentleman knows we have had before us Earl Browder, the head of the Communist group.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is right.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. And we have had before us the leader of every Communist organization we knew of in this country, and we have had before this committee men who founded the Communist Party in America and practically all of the living ex-candidates for President and Vice President on the Communist ticket, and I wish the gentleman would be a little fairer and a little more restrained in his remarks when he states that we have had nothing but "small fry" before us, when the gentleman knows we have subpoenaed before that committee the leader of every one of these organizations that has been under fire.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Let me give the gentleman and the committee credit for Earl Browder's exposé, but let me also say in fairness to myself and to the committee and to this Congress that a number of other individual Communists that you subpoenaed were just a lot of convicts who were trying to save their own necks by coming before the committee and giving certain testimony involving certain people that really were not the type that had the red ribbon around them. I say that in fairness to both of us.

Now, I say you have done a good job. I say you are responsible for the conviction of one of the leaders, and you have focused the attention of the country on what is going on, but in the same breath I must say that you have not picked up those who are behind Browder, and, as I am informed, there are one or two Communist camps in this country, and you do not even know where they are; in fact, it took me a long time to find out, and I did not have to pay any money for it.

Mr. THORKELOSON. Will the gentleman say who is behind Browder?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I do not know; apparently, the Communists, but that is up to the committee to find out.

With the activities of the "fifth column" in the United States becoming more brazen than ever before, despite the publicity given to it by an awakened press, it is time to examine the work of the Dies committee to determine how effectively the menace is being combatted by this group. All over the country organizations and individuals whose avowed or unadmitted purposes are the destruction of our democratic form of government and the propagation of Nazi ideology, are conspiring against our democratic institutions which they seek to supplant by foreign dictatorial ones.

Many months ago I pointed out to Congress that the Dies committee had merely scratched the surface in the course of its widely publicized and expensive investigations. Today I am forced to repeat that criticism of a congressional body which can offer little for the money and time and newspaper

space spent on it. Recently this committee decided to subpoena several openly Nazi organizations in the city of New York. By a strange coincidence these groups, such as the German Library of Information, the German Railways Information Office, and so forth, had a few days before made the headlines in newspapers, independently studying their subversive nature and performing a public service by exposing them to the public. In other words, not until years after these groups were originally denounced and not until the newspapers exposed their activities did the Dies committee finally come to spasmodic life.

Needless to say, these groups had plenty of time to remove all incriminating literature and documents before the investigators of the committee at last descended upon their offices.

I contend that the Dies committee has not made a single independent move to investigate subversive groups in the past few months. They waited until some other agency or individual took the first step.

Hundreds of un-American groups and "fronts" remain untouched, free to ply their totalitarian wares in the market places of our Nation, waiting for their tag, when they can come out in the open against our democracy.

The appeasers, composed of powerful individuals willing to sell their American birthright of freedom for a mess of Nazi pottage—and ersatz pottage at that—demand the immediate attention of some investigating agency of the Government. These powerful men are a thousand times more important and dangerous than the crackpots and madmen whom they finance. There is no need to name names; PM, a New York newspaper, has recently exposed these traitors, pointing out that three of them are the wearers of Hitler medals, with one of the three an official of a giant corporation, somehow having been appointed to a post connected with the national defense.

This is the same kind of situation which in France resulted in the debacle of its military arm. Certain Frenchmen, like certain Americans in our midst, connived with the Nazis, supported their aims in their native country by financing native Fascist groups, and finally saw their land given over to a barbaric horde of invaders.

Last June, in the Anti-Nazi Bulletin, publication of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, an article on the American Fellowship Forum, a Nazi front group, contained the following significant passage:

The advisability of placating Hitler à la Munich follows easily once you accept the premise that Hitler can't be beaten. The cry that we'd better not stick our necks out, as yet merely a still, small voice heard only in Yorkville and from certain Members of Congress, may be expected to grow in intensity as the summer pre-election months roll by.

Still required to convince the American public is the notion that Hitler, after all, could be worse, and, anyway, doesn't really conflict with the interests of the United States. This is the identical dressing to the unsavory dish presented to the people of Great Britain and France before Munich.

Our appeasers and Nazi-inspired traitors are hoping to put across an American Munich on the people of this country by financing native groups with the funds required to spread antidemocratic propaganda and sow the seeds of the same kind of cancerous un-American growths which led to the destruction of France.

Perhaps there may have been some excuse for France, Norway, or the other victims of Nazi cunning betrayed from within; they did not realize the importance of curbing their traitors. There can be no excuse for us, with the lesson of what happened in those countries before us, if we allow our appeasers and Nazi-inspired native traitors to sabotage our democracy.

It would seem to me that the Dies committee has done nothing about these powerful interests, that are the real internationalists, who betray the American people by encouraging appeasement with Nazi Germany, the avowed enemy of everything we hold dear. They have done nothing about the spread of un-American propaganda by native traitors who reprint the mouthings of Herr Goebbels, or about the native Fascist organizations like the Ku Klux Klan, recently linked to the German-American Bund through a joint

rally in New Jersey. They have done absolutely nothing about any of the openly un-American groups active at this very hour spreading discontent and terror.

Here is a list, taken at random, of half a hundred of these organizations which the Dies committee has perhaps read about in the papers but never bothered to investigate:

1. The Christian Front, including other Coughlin-inspired groups.
2. The Christian Mobilizers (see list A for names and addresses of important members).
3. The American Destiny Party (see list B for names and addresses of important members).
4. The Christian Knight Crusaders (see list C for names and addresses of important members).
5. The Arabian Nationalists.
6. The Russian Nationalists.
7. The Roumanian Iron Guard (Boian).
8. The Armenian Fascists.
9. The Italian Fascists.
10. World Alliance (Sanctuary).
11. Mosley's Union of British Fascists and New York tie-ins (Seward Collins).
12. American Nationalist Confederation Headquarters, St. Albans, W. Va. (Deatherage).
13. League for Constitutional Government (John B. Snow).
14. Constitutional Educational League (Kamp).
15. National Gentile League (Shea).
16. Kyfhauser Bund, 228 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York City.
17. K. K. K.-bund affiliations.
18. American Defense Society.
19. American Patriots.
20. American Women's League.
21. James True Industrial Controlled Reports.
22. Edmondson's Economic Service.
23. Brinkley's Newspaper Publicity, Wichita, Kans.
24. Propaganda coming into the United States by Clipper from Europe and South America and Spanish and Portuguese ships.
25. American National Party, New York.
26. Industrial Defense League of Boston.
27. Japanese propaganda.
28. Printing presses financed from abroad, and their manner of distributing pamphlets and leaflets harmful to our citizenry.
29. Radio broadcasting by Nazi sympathizers and American broadcasts sponsored with Nazi money.
30. German youth camps and teachings of children in Nazi philosophy.
31. Trade relations and pressure methods applied by groups here (Board of Trade for German American Commerce).
32. Foreign exchange with Germany relative to transfer of moneys.
33. Stahlhelm activities (composed of German and Austrian veterans of last war).
34. National Guard infiltration of Germans since advent of Hitler government.
35. Immigration Conference Board (John B. Cecil).
36. Investigation of Molly Pitcher Brigade (Mrs. Parr).
37. Mr. Ralph Beaver Strasburger, one of the most prominent men in the Republican Party—publisher of a big newspaper in Norristown, Pa. Married heiress to Singer sewing machine millions. Has big grazing stable and distributes thousands and thousands of German-White propaganda here—further details on file of F. M.
38. Communist camps in Beacon and Camp Unity, and others teaching training of Communist philosophy to children.
39. Russian airplane engineers working in Wright airplane factory in Paterson, N. J.
40. Silver Shirts.
41. Dr. Albert Degener, secretary to the outfit, was shown by the
41. The German American Board of Trade; Dr. Albert Degener, secretary to the outfit, was shown by the McCormack-Dickstein committee to be the financial supporter of the bund predecessor organization. Also he is a member of the German Nazi party.
42. The American Fellowship Forum.
43. George Sylvester Viereck.
44. The illegal use of so many exchange students here on special visas to be investigated in connection with German Library of Information.
45. The German Railway Tourist Bureau.
46. The activities of the German consuls.
47. The Deutscher Konsum Verband.
- 48a. Trans-Ocean News Service (Dr. Zapp).
- 48b. German News Bureau, 150 Rockefeller Plaza, by many non-bona-fide newspaper men.
49. The Deutsche Wirtschaftsdienst, 17 Battery Place, New York City.
50. Irish Republican Army.

#### LIST A

The following are mobilizer guards and their addresses:

- Arthur Keelan, 65 Southern Boulevard.  
 Edward Reilly, 3416 Park Avenue.  
 James McQueeney, 594 St. Marys Street.  
 Richard Colgene, 695 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.  
 Thomas Fox, 521 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.  
 John Tiernan, 145 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.  
 Michael Daly, 150 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

John Sullivan, 462 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.  
 Philip McTeigue, 430 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street.  
 John Hanley, 303 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.  
 Paul Talkbig, 371 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street.  
 James Heaney, 310 East Twenty-eighth Street.  
 Patrick Mason, 612 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street  
 (Fred Grimm is captain of guards).

Some other members:

Mr. Eibach, 1883 Longfellow Avenue.  
 Mrs. Daisy McFarlane, 2140 Tomlinson Avenue.  
 Mrs. Grace Lacey, 310 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.  
 Mrs. Mary Nesbit, 133 Alexander Avenue.  
 Mr. Walter Wayditch, 430 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.  
 Mr. Thomas Maloney, 475 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.  
 Mr. Jack Dillon, 494 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street.  
 Mr. Thomas McGee, 363 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street.  
 Mr. John Heimberger, 445 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street.  
 Mr. Nicholas Dooley, 400 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.  
 Mr. Michael Crowe, 513 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.  
 Mr. Patrick Coyne, 638 Kelly Street.  
 Mrs. Osterreich, 901 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.  
 Mrs. Gertrude Dickey, 601 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street.  
 Mrs. Thomas Monahan, 640 Jackson Avenue.  
 Mr. Powers, 8 West One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.  
 Mr. W. C. Thompson.  
 Mr. F. Grimm.  
 Mr. George Rieper.  
 Mr. E. Lucarellie.  
 Mr. L. Helmond.  
 Mr. George Pagnanelli, 159 East Forty-sixth Street.  
 Mr. Herman Schwartz, 507 East Eighty-third Street.  
 Mrs. Casanova, 305 West Ninety-seventh Street.  
 Mr. William M. Daly, 135 West Sixty-second Street.  
 Mr. Holzwarth, 312 East Eightieth Street.  
 James McQueeney, 623 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street.  
 Mrs. James Maude Harrar, husband is chief of obstetrics, Lenox Hill Hospital, 410 East Fifty-seventh Street, Plaza 8-2333.  
 E. O. Bogart, 551 Fifth Avenue.  
 Mayor K. Maydell Kelly, room 200, 33 West Sixtieth Street.  
 Jacob Beck, 424 Central Avenue, Brooklyn.  
 John Cecil, 101 Cedar Street.  
 C. M. Publishing Co., Adward Adrion, editor; Frank Gunn, associate editor; Bernard Duffy, business manager; 3196 Third Avenue, Mel. 5-6874.  
 Holler Ice Co., 3974 Boston Road.  
 F. M. Schildwachter, Inc., 1769 Webster Avenue.  
 Col. Sanctuary, 514-44 East Twenty-third Street.  
 Captain Collins.  
 Hans Omenitsch, 35-45 Forty-second Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island.  
 Gasper Ippolito.  
 Henry A. Curtiss (Gaeda).  
 Harry Thorne, Christian Labor Front, Local 800, A. F. of L., St. 4-4460.  
 Printer, Mathias & Curr, 1 East Forty-second Street.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Baeder, 428 East Fifty-third Street.  
 H. N. P.: Harkness, Sheridan, Flanagan, Phil May, Evans, Maxine Gordon.

LIST B

Ambruster, L., 1409 Third Avenue.  
 Arnecke, F., 220 East Eighty-fifth Street.  
 Behrens, Henry F., 207 East Eighty-seventh Street.  
 Bischoff, G., 59-40 Myrtle Avenue.  
 Bohlken, E., 241 East Eighty-sixth Street.  
 Bonney, John, 291 Irving Avenue.  
 Catharius, C., 1628 Second Avenue.  
 Dietrich, Louis, 226 East Eighty-sixth Street.  
 Dietze, M., 1686 Third Avenue.  
 Duecker, Harry, 248 East Eighty-fourth Street.  
 Ehni, Charles, 236 East Eighty-sixth Street.  
 Eisenhut, Werner, 1688 Third Avenue.  
 Elsasser, A., 447 East Eighty-seventh Street.  
 Fischl, Joseph, 1442 Third Avenue.  
 Fries, M., 1600 Third Avenue.  
 Froelich, Gustave, 218 East Eighty-fourth Street.  
 Fox, William, 17 West Fifty-sixth Street.  
 Gastrich, Hans, 200 East Eighty-sixth Street.  
 Goldbach, Charles, 1054 Third Avenue.  
 Halder, Paul, 1623 First Avenue.  
 Hamer, Richard, 315 East Eighty-fifth Street.  
 Hansen, Henry, 1646 Second Avenue.  
 Hartensteiner, K., 62-15 Myrtle Avenue.  
 Heinsohn, A., 1592 Third Avenue.  
 Helmer, Albert, 1741 First Avenue.  
 Hengut, A., 1742 First Avenue.  
 Hoff, Bernard, 310 East Forty-eighth Street.  
 Hopp, Hermann, 1574 Second Avenue.  
 Hoppe, William C., 450 Willis Avenue.  
 Janson, August, 1691 Second Avenue.  
 Kauffmann, F., 1485 Third Avenue.  
 Ktels, H. F., 1561 Second Avenue.  
 Koenig, P., 1298 Third Avenue.

Kramer, J., 305 East Eighty-fourth Street.  
 Krause, E. O., 308 East Eighty-sixth Street.  
 Lang, William, 314 St. Nicholas Avenue.  
 Lasch, Frederick, 123 East Eighty-ninth Street.  
 Lensky, Max, 1639 First Avenue.  
 Lippert, Richard, 1589 First Avenue.  
 Ludemann, F., 337 East Eighty-seventh Street.  
 Maier, Albert, 1591 Third Avenue.  
 Martens, Peter, 1641 First Avenue.  
 Pennekamp, Henry, 1584 First Avenue.  
 Phaff, S., 451 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street.  
 Praeg, Louis, 464 Seneca Avenue.  
 Puetz, Henry, 1682 First Avenue.  
 Renz, Hans, 1248 Lexington Avenue.  
 Rossteuscher, Joseph, 338 East Eighty-sixth Street.  
 Schader, Simon, 577 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.  
 Schellhorn, Carl, 3216 Third Avenue.  
 Schleier, Robert, 272 Wyckoff Avenue.  
 Schlosser, A. J., 258 Wyckoff Avenue.  
 Schmidt, F., 209 East Eighty-sixth Street.  
 Seidel, Joseph, 1574 Second Avenue.  
 Stadler, A., 1130 Third Avenue.  
 Staudinger, F., 304 East Eighty-sixth Street.  
 Steuer, August, 322 East Eighty-sixth Street.  
 Stoll, Adam, 1728 Second Avenue.  
 Witt, Walter, 1475 Third Avenue.  
 Wurster, Carl, 853 Seneca Avenue.  
 The above list was compiled from original copy at the headquarters of the American Destiny Party.

NAMES OF STORES AIDING M'WILLIAMS FINANCIALLY

Rose's Shop, lingerie and hosiery, 1570 Second Avenue, New York City.  
 Thomas Moore, coffee, tea, and eggs, 743 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.  
 Henry's Deutsches Restaurant, 221 East Eighty-sixth Street.  
 G. Steinborn, the Lloyd tailor, cleaner-tailor, weaver, 335 East Eighty-sixth Street.  
 Julius Ross, floral artist, 1654 Second Avenue.  
 Carl Froehlich, matting and mats, 1575 York Avenue.  
 Paul C. Schultz, dairy, delicatessen, and groceries, 1656 First Avenue.  
 Joseph Vosst & Son, cutler and grinding, 1619 Second Avenue.  
 Mietzner's Prime Meat Market, 1667 Second Avenue.  
 Holzwarth Express, 312 East Eightieth Street.  
 German-American Haberdashery, ladies' and gents' wear, 1652 Second Avenue.  
 Deutsche Heilkräuter Zentrale, pharmacist, 1691 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn; 1652 Second Avenue, New York City.  
 Alwin Van Co., moving, 235 East Sixty-ninth Street.  
 Paul C. Schultz, dairy, delicatessen, and groceries, 1656 First Avenue.  
 Schmidt Importing Co., 1625 Second Avenue.  
 Funeral Service Corporation, Arthur R. Plantikow, president, 1641 First Avenue.

LIST C

Allen, Lester E., 78 Irving Place, New York City.  
 Adamco, Anthony, 409 East Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.  
 Aubry, George A., 2234 Richmond Avenue, New Springfield, Richmond.  
 Brady, Michael, 4949 Seaman Avenue, New York City.  
 Bohn, Elizabeth, 801 East Tenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Brown, Joseph, Jr., 331 East Eighty-ninth Street, New York City.  
 Brueckner, Herman, 343 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York City.  
 Bennett, Bernard, 401 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, New York City.  
 Bayer, Phil, Jee, 1641 First Avenue, New York City.  
 Bouchard, Herman L., 1245 Park Avenue.  
 Bednarik, Al, 1583 First Avenue.  
 Bovine, Frank, 304 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.  
 Cervini, George, 221 East Seventy-sixth Street.  
 Carlson, Mrs. Elizabeth, 1577 York Avenue.  
 Croteau, Phil, 123-02 Fifteenth Avenue, College Point, Queens.  
 Cormican, James F., 415 West Fifty-seventh Street.  
 Dooney, Thomas P., 55 West Ninety-fifth Street.  
 Des Rosiers, Annonciade, Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn.  
 Dunn, Albert, 173 West Farms Road.  
 Dawson, Leo A., 135 East Sixtieth Street.  
 Donovan, Harry, 227 East Eighty-third Street.  
 Erhart, Erich, 674 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Bronx, N. Y.  
 Fried, Joseph, 229 East One Hundredth Street.  
 Gibbons, John, 205 East Ninety-sixth Street.  
 Goetz, Olaf, 162 East Ninetieth Street.  
 Gannon, Frank P., 56-07 Thirty-first Avenue, Woodside, L. I.  
 Haak, John A., 31-14 Thirty-fifth Street, Queens.  
 Henderson, George E., 936 Rockaway Avenue, Kings County.  
 Hahnenberger, Frieda, 1307 Third Avenue.  
 Hack, Michael, 208 East Eighty-first Street.  
 Hamliman, Francis J., 1645 First Avenue.  
 Hornung, Karl, 869 Eagle Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.  
 Hickey, J. B., 117 Seaman Avenue.  
 Healy, Patrick, 375 Beekman Avenue.  
 Jackson, George, 309 East Seventy-fifth Street.  
 Kohler, Paul, 417 East Ninety-third Street.  
 Kohler, Catherine, 417 East Eighty-fourth Street.  
 Kormis, Herman, 443 East Eighty-seventh Street.

- Koymis, Else, 443 East Eighty-seventh Street.  
 Haolecek, William, 406 East Eighty-third Street.  
 Kalish, Arnold E., 431 East Eighty-fifth Street.  
 La Porte, Germaine, 185 East Seventy-sixth Street.  
 Lutz, Frank A., 512 East Eighty-eighth Street.  
 Mayer, John, 175 Pinehurst Avenue.  
 Morgan, Richard R., 217 East Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.  
 Molloy, James, 536 Fifty-fourth Street, Kings County, Brooklyn.  
 May, Phillip, 25 West Eighty-fifth Street.  
 Morgan, James, 149 East Ninetieth Street.  
 Melisha, August, 404 East Seventy-first Street.  
 Melota, Vincent, 220 East Seventy-eighth Street.  
 Molinas, Sam, 1322 Fifth Avenue.  
 Monsha, Miles P., 511 East Eighty-seventh Street.  
 Marrin, Thomas J., 120 West Ninety-seventh Street.  
 McCafferty, William C., 510 East Seventy-seventh Street.  
 McCormack, Mary, 438 East Eighty-third Street.  
 McCormack, Thomas, and Thomas, Jr., 438 East Eighty-third Street.  
 McNally, James M., 329 West Eighteenth Street.  
 Owens, Robert, 210 East Ninety-sixth Street.  
 O'Connor, William F., 108 West Ninetieth Street.  
 O'Leary, Frank, 898 Eagle Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.  
 Pintacuda, Jasper, 178 East Seventy-seventh Street.  
 Ruff, Frank, 1971 Webster Avenue, Bronx.  
 Rush, John, 326 East Ninety-third Street.  
 Thomas, Robert C., 319 West Fifty-fourth Street.  
 Vivona, Vito R., 1693 First Avenue.  
 Varady, Louis, 1539 York Avenue.  
 Weickert, Hans, 323 East Ninety-second Street.  
 Wadden, M. F., 426 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.  
 Weiss, Hyman, 1586 First Avenue.  
 Zimmerman, Robert, 178 East Seventy-seventh Street.  
 Zimmerman, William G., 416 East Eighty-fifth Street.  
 Bretten, William, 1676 First Avenue.  
 Brown, Dr. Charles F., 221 West Eighty-ninth Street.  
 Bruno, Claire, 1396 Second Avenue.  
 Boylan, Thomas F., 2307 Second Avenue.  
 Calman, John, 314 West Fifty-fourth Street.  
 Castorina, Paul, 1537 Mayflower Avenue, Bronx.  
 Callahan, James M., 29 East Mosholu Parkway, North Bronx.  
 Callahan, Thomas, 500 Trinity Avenue, Bronx.  
 Cox, William F., 7 Park Avenue.  
 Dietrich, Henry G., 473 Macon Street, Brooklyn.  
 DeMatteo, James, 173 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.  
 Faucher, Ernest, 250 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.  
 Farrell, Thomas.  
 Gray, Lester M., 317 West Fifty-sixth Street.  
 Geis, John, 1377 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.  
 Hassenpflug, John, 724 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Bronx.  
 Laucke, George, 206 East Sixty-ninth Street.  
 Hooley, John, 1109 Clay Avenue, Bronx.  
 Higgins, Owen, 617 East Fourteenth Street.  
 Hathaway, Robert, 338 Calhoun Avenue, Bronx.  
 Joyce, Michael, 767 Amit Avenue.  
 Kenegelsar, Eddie, 128 West Eighty-seventh Street.  
 Kinney, George, 825 President Street, Brooklyn.  
 Kelly James, City Hospital, Welfare Island.  
 Leonard, Oscar, 1590 First Avenue.  
 Letard, Commissioner Joseph, 766 Ninth Avenue.  
 McCus, Frank, 1683 Third Avenue.  
 McCarthy, Patrick J., 2004 Ellis Avenue, Bronx.  
 McMenamin, William J., 3608 Twenty-first Street, Astoria, Long Island.  
 McCaffery, Frank, 329 Mott Avenue, Bronx.  
 McMahon, James, 281 Avenue A.  
 McNamee, Stephen, 31 Arden Street.  
 Mills, Maria L., Iroquois Hotel, 49 West Forty-fourth Street.  
 Murray, James J., 50 Broadway, room 1510.  
 Malone, Frank, 512 A St. Johns Place, Brooklyn.  
 Malone, John, 504 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.  
 Malone, James F., 3956 Fifty-first Street, Woodside, Long Island.  
 Murphy, Richard, 1500 Second Avenue.  
 Meehan, Joseph, 564 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.  
 Mahoney, John F., 241 West Thirteenth Street.  
 Morriaty, Michael, 437 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.  
 Malone, Thomas, 475 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.  
 Noally, George, 932 New York Avenue, Brooklyn.  
 O'Leary, John, 221 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.  
 O'Brien, Edward, 137 West Seventy-first Street.  
 Pintacuda, Jasper, 178 East Seventy-seventh Street.  
 Pilein, Edward, 432 East Sixteenth Street.  
 Rochford, John, 111 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.  
 Rappert, Robert J., 315 South Broadway.  
 Schreck, L. B., 165 East Eighty-eighth Street.  
 Sweeney, James, 349 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.  
 Sullivan, Michael, 206 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.  
 Spence, Alfred W., 1021 University Avenue, Bronx.  
 Sapudar, Victor, St. Lukes Hospital, One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.  
 Schweit, Edward, 448 East Eighty-fourth Street.  
 Scully, Marion, 406 East Eighty-eighth Street.  
 Scwab, W. A., 232 West Sixteenth Street.  
 Schottler, Margaret, 1586 First Avenue.  
 Schottler, John, 1586 First Avenue.  
 Sullivan, A. J., 328 West Fifty-sixth Street.  
 Tessier, Germaine, Central Nurses' Residence.  
 Turner, Arch, 317 East Ninetieth Street.  
 Tiernan, Thomas, 830 West One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.  
 Van Nosedall, Willis, 126 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.  
 Van Nosedal, G. A., 126 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.  
 Angelo, Herman J. V., 1 Luqueer Street, Brooklyn.  
 Murray, Thomas, 331 East Twenty-fourth Street.  
 Schwartz, Otto L., 232 East Sixty-eighth Street.  
 Horkans, William, 3 East Sixty-sixth Street.  
 Huddy, Richard, 2297 Eighth Avenue.  
 Dunn, Albert, 1413 Second Avenue.  
 Elbach, Benno, 1883 Longfellow Avenue, Bronx.  
 Wadden, Michael F., 203 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn.  
 Thelemann, Arno, 1499 Third Avenue.  
 Reed, Mrs. Lily, 47 Eighth Avenue.  
 Bruns, George, 225 West Twenty-third Street.  
 Aigner, Joseph, 556 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street.  
 Sheehan, Patrick J., 211 East Seventy-seventh Street.  
 Bailey, Edward A., 425 East Eighty-third Street.  
 Bloedel, Carol, 48 Pondfield Road North, Bronxville, N. Y.  
 Cox, William F., 7 Park Avenue.  
 Condon, Joseph, 311 East Ninety-second Street.  
 Canavan, Patrick J., 4002 Twenty-first Avenue, Astoria, Long Island.  
 Morse, Gordon J., 336 East Fifty-ninth Street.  
 Munsch, Kate, 523 East Eighty-third Street.  
 Munsch, Gabriel, 523 East Eighty-third Street.  
 McGath, John, 173 East Ninety-fifth Street.  
 McDonald, W. Benedict, 4501 A Avenue D, Brooklyn.  
 McGee, James A., 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.  
 McGee, Arthur B., Jr., 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.  
 Jaques, Clifford, 2035 Hazen Avenue or Street, Jackson Heights.  
 Krach, Otto, 1662 Second Avenue.
- The following are some of the activities of the groups mentioned:
1. The Christian Front, a pro-Nazi, anti-Semitic organization supporting Father Coughlin.
  2. The Christian Mobilizers, outgrowth of the front, advocating violence and revolution. Leader, Joseph McWilliams, close to Fritz Kuhn. Mobilizers almost merged with the bund.
  3. American Destiny Party, running Joe McWilliams for Congress. Composed for the most part of Nazis. "Fuehrer" McWilliams has repeatedly praised Hitler and advocated terror and revolution.
  4. Christian Knight Crusaders, another Coughlin group, whose aims closely parallel those of the front.
  5. Arabian Nationalists, headquarters in New York. Working closely with Nazi agents.
  6. Russian Nationalists, headed by the notorious Count Spiridovich, who is linked to the bund and other Nazi groups.
  7. Rumanian Iron Guards. American branch of the Hitler Iron Guard group in Rumania.
  8. Armenian Fascists, Ukrainian Fascists. See exhibit The Hour, article 1, September 14, 1940.
  9. Italian Fascists; purpose is self-evident. Attempting to corrupt Italian-Americans by preaching obedience to Fascist Italy rather than the United States.
  10. World Alliance. One "Colonel" Sanctuary is the moving spirit behind this organization, which seeks to array public opinion against the Jews.
  11. Mosley's English Fascists and New York tie-ins (Stewart Collins). A bookshop on West Fifty-eighth Street in New York is the headquarters for this subversive group.
  12. American Nationalist Confederation, headed by notorious Fascist George Deatherage in St. Albans, W. Va. An attempt to merge all native Fascist groups.
  13. League for Constitutional Government (John B. Snow), another high-sounding name covering pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic aims.
  14. Constitutional Educational League (Mr. Kamp), one of the "fifth column" groups which is attempting to throw investigators off its trail by calling others "fifth columnists." Not a single Nazi or Fascist, however, is included in its denunciations. Headquarters in New York.

15. National Gentile League (Shea), headquarters in Washington and Baltimore. Headed by a semi-illiterate crackpot who is at present engaged in distributing propaganda for the Japanese Government.

16. Kyfhauser bund, a German group seeking to reestablish the "glory" of the old German Empire. 228 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York City.

17. K. K. K.-bund. Their joint rally in New Jersey showed how far Nazi agents have penetrated in the Ku Klux Klan.

18. American Defense Society—high-sounding name for a pro-Fascist organization.

19. American Patriots—same as the American Women's League.

20. American Women's League—this organization which pretends to be against Communism, is linked to the notorious Allen Zoll, who will soon be tried on charges of attempted extortion after having attempted to obtain money from a radio station in New York.

21. James True Industrial Control Reports.—True sends out a viciously pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic news letter replete with "facts" also, by some strange coincidence found in the German hand-outs.

22. Edmondson's Economic Service—from his lair near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Edmondson sends out his Vigilante Bulletins filled with Herr Goebbels' propaganda.

23. Brinkley's Newspaper Publicity (Wichita, Kans.)—this paper, published by the goat-gland faker, who was forced to remove his radio station into Mexico when his promises of cures for various ills resulted in complaints, is now the publisher of a newspaper which features anti-Semitic drive plus the mouthings of the semi-illiterate columnist, Edward James Smythe, who recently admitted that he was responsible for the Klan-bund rally. Documentary proof in my files proves Smythe a Nazi agent.

24. Propaganda coming into the United States via the Clipper and Spanish Lines—unmolested.

25. American Nationalist Party—located in New York; this is linked to the bund; composed of many bundsters.

26. Industrial Defense League of Boston—another Fascist outfit with a high-sounding but meaningless name.

27. Japanese propaganda—still flooding the country with such a Fascist as Donald Shea of the so-called National Gentile League one of the agents.

28. Printing presses, and so forth, financed from abroad and their manner of distributing pamphlets and leaflets harmful to our citizenry.

29. Radio broadcasting by Nazi sympathizers, also radio broadcasts from Germany.

30. German youth camps and teaching of Nazi philosophy to children. Been going on in the United States for 10 years; taught racial hatred and intolerance; these children carry such ideologies to New York City educational centers.

31. Trade relations and pressure methods applied by groups here. (See the Board of Trade for German-American Commerce.)

32. Foreign exchange with Germany relative to the transfer of money.

33. Stahlhelm activities—composed of German and Austrian veterans of last war, closely allied with German-American Bund.

34. Nazi Guard infiltration of Germans since advent of Hitler government, particularly important since calling out of Guard.

35. Immigration Conference Board (John B. Cecil), an alien-baiting outfit which attempts to hide its Fascist sympathies behind an impressive name.

36. Molly Pitcher Brigade (Mrs. Parr), connected with the Christian Front and distributor of anti-Semitic literature.

37. Distributors of German White Paper, who are responsible for extensive publication of Nazi propaganda material.

38. Communist camps in Beacon and Camp Unity, as well as others teaching Communist philosophy to children.

39. Russian airplane engineers working in Wright airplane factory in Paterson, N. J. Why are foreign representa-

tives allowed to keep places during critical times like the present?

40. Silver Shirts. Where is Pelley? Are the Silver Shirts still strong but merely in hiding?

41. German-American Board of Trade, dangerous group attempting to guide American businessmen into the camp of the appeasers; controlled directly from Berlin.

42. American Fellowship Forum, another "American Munich" group with whom Nazi Propagandist George Sylvester Viereck is connected. Mails literature to same list as German consulate.

43. George Sylvester Viereck, propagandist active during World War; still active agent of Nazi government here. Busy spreading anti-American propaganda.

44. German Library of Information. Floods the country with Nazi propaganda.

45. German Railway Tourist Bureau. Has representatives all over the United States, although it is almost impossible for anyone to go abroad. Why are these "representatives" stationed in key cities?

46. Activities of German consuls. Just as in Norway, Holland, and all the other countries invaded by Nazi Germany, consuls here are preparing the way for military attack by spreading propaganda and conniving with native Fascists.

47. Deutsche Konsum Verband, an organization of German merchants levying a tax on every German doing business in the city of New York to finance German imports and exports.

48. Inter-ocean News Service (Dr. Zapp), Nazi news service, sending out propaganda, particularly to South America.

49. Deutsche Wirtschaftsdienst, an organization of German merchants to capture markets for Germany in South America.

50. Irish Republican Army, sympathizers here in America of the German bund and carrying on vicious anti-British activities.

The following Nazi organizations, bund members, and "fifth column" sympathizers of Camp Nordland, who directly as well as indirectly have been aiding the upkeep, financially, since 1937 are listed below.

These should be investigated as to their activities at once, since the serious happenings at the Hercules powder plant:

1. Erster Deutscher Lesezirkel, 176 East Eighty-fifth Street, New York City.

2. Blane Lesemappe; New Jersey representative, Hans Sass, 643 Pleasant Avenue, Union City, N. J. Hans Sass was a former bund storm trooper commander.

3. Reiman & Bresse, 1645 Third Avenue, New York City.

4. Joseph Zimmerman, 550 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

5. Rhinemo Imports, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

6. Cafe Hindenburg, 220 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York City.

7. Karl Wagner, 32 Benson Street, Paterson, N. J.

8. Foreign Exchange Agency, 330 Forty-eighth Street, Union City, N. J.

9. Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter; Max Rapp, 178 East Eighty-fifth Street, New York City.

10. Steneck Travel Bureau, 77 River Street, Hoboken, N. J.; New York Bureau, 144 East Eighty-sixth Street.

11. Geiger's, cafe, 206 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York City.

12. Hamburg-American Line, North German Lloyd, 57 Broadway, New York City.

13. Ernst Esch Co., 32 Broadway.

14. Cafe Mozart (owner Frank Hainzl), associated with bund, 249 East Eighty-fifth Street, New York City.

15. Black Forest Inn, Knickerbocker and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y.

16. E. O. Krause, 308 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York City.

17. Hans Jaeger Cafe, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City.

18. Central Restaurant, 1642 Second Avenue, New York City.

19. Hamburg-Bremen Steamship Agency, 218 East Eighty-sixth Street, room 218, New York City.

20. Dohm Shoe Co., 477 Ninth Avenue, New York City.

21. Rudi & Max's Restaurant, 239 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York City.

22. Egon-Scheibe, member of bund's propaganda department, 18-33 Forty-first Street, Astoria, Long Island.

23. L. Armbruster, 1471 Third Avenue, New York City.

24. August Hambach, does radio propaganda for the bund, 207 East Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.

25. Cafe Vaterland, 1648 Second Avenue, New York City.

26. Bolle & Detzel, Inc., financial transactions with Fritz Kuhn and the bund, 1495 Third Avenue; 32 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J.

27. D. & D. Service Station, Fourteenth Street and Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
28. Wertpapiere; Hurt H. Schurig & Co., 50 Broadway, New York City.
29. Deutsch-Amerikanischer Verband von Newark, N. J., Dr. Francis Just, president, became Nazi agitator after trips to Germany; Hermann Wimmer, secretary.
30. Deutsche Kueche, 120 Summit Avenue, Union City, N. J.
31. W. H. Linen Supply, 525 Twenty-second Street, West New York, N. J.
32. Norr & Stoll, 630 Bergenline Avenue, West New York, N. J.
33. Vietmeyer Bros. Co., 174-84 Sherman Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
34. C. & J. Willenborg Inc., 1126 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J.
35. Budelmann's, 226 Paterson Avenue, East Rutherford, N. J.
36. Kraus, 422 Thirty-eighth Street, near Bergenline, Union City, N. J.
37. Thomas Taylor, 1475 Bergen Turnpike, North Bergen, N. J.
38. Embassy Market, Bergenline Avenue, corner Twenty-ninth Street; North Bergen, N. J.
39. Raymond Furniture Co., 246-48 Summit Avenue, Union City, N. J.
40. Fred Haschka, 5505 Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen, N. J.
41. Schelling Hardware Co., 734 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
42. Erwins, 833-A Bergenline Avenue, Union City, N. J.
43. George Reich, 825 Bergenline Avenue, Union City, N. J.
44. Hohneker's Dairy, 567 Thirtieth Street, North Bergen, N. J.
45. City Hall Tavern, 754 Palisade Avenue, corner Thirty-eighth Street, Union City, N. J.
46. Lillian's Shoppe, 909 Bergenline Avenue, Union City, N. J.
47. American Shirt Shops—R. I. Clark, 653 Bergenline Avenue, West New York, N. J.
48. Edward Dankert, 725 Jackson Street, West New York, N. J.
50. Ferdinand Fliswick, 145 Forty-eighth Street, Union City, N. J.
51. Lemonier, 656 Bergenline Avenue, Union City, N. J.
52. Herman Krug, 851 Park Avenue, Union City, N. J.
53. G. Rehbein, 314 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
54. Elsie, 443 Sixteenth Street, West New York, N. J.
55. George Goelz' Sons, 541 Bergenline Avenue, Union City, N. J.
56. Thueringer Pork Store, 695 Bergenline Avenue, West New York, N. J.
58. Mam's, 404 Thirty-second Street, Union City, N. J.
59. Karl's Tavern, 474 Bergenline Avenue, West New York, N. J.
60. Lottie Leuschner, 653 Bergenline Avenue, West New York, N. J.
61. F. Witschel, 208 Forty-fifth Street, Union City, N. J.
62. Chas. J. Schneider, 180 Summit Avenue, Union City, N. J.
63. Carl's Restaurant, 514 Forty-third Street, Union City, N. J.
64. Seaboard Travel Bureau, 95 River Street, Hoboken, N. J.
65. Schindler Grocery, 769 Bergenline Avenue, Union City, N. J.
66. Neo-Iso Sign Co., 392 Bergenline Avenue, Union City, N. J.
67. Henry Neuffer, 674 Bergenline Avenue, West New York, N. J.
68. A. Mertens, 787 Bergenline Avenue, West New York, N. J.
69. Ernest A. Leistritz, 214 Twenty-sixth Street, Guttenberg, N. J.
70. Wiebe Hardware Co., 667 Bergenline Avenue, West New York, N. J.
71. Fred Schoendorf, 341 Bergenline Avenue, Union City, N. J.
72. Alt Heidelberg, Thirty-sixth Street and Hudson Boulevard.
73. Hein's Delicatessen, 617 Bergenline Avenue, Union City, N. J.
74. Central Cafe, 411 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.
75. Carl Telitzki, 133 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.
76. Hausold Bros., Third and Washington Streets, Hoboken, N. J.
77. Koops, 694 Monroe Place, West New York, N. J.
78. Wirth Products Co., 501 West Street, Union City, N. J.
79. Henry Hassmann, 450 Park Avenue, West New York, N. J.
80. Thompson Shirt Co., 881 Bergenline Avenue, Union City, N. J.
81. Fitschen's, 673 Bergenline Avenue, West New York, N. J.
82. Fred and Walter Foge, 306 Lincoln Avenue, Secaucus, N. J.
83. North Hudson Lunch, 849 Park Avenue, Union City, N. J.
84. Theodore Petermann, 404 Forty-third Street, Union City, N. J.
85. Gieschen & Blanken, 46 Bergenline Avenue, Guttenberg, N. J.
86. Henry Wehrle, 223 Forty-ninth Street, Union City, N. J.
87. Max Heimsath, 136 Fortieth Street and Hudson Avenue, Union City, N. J.
88. Moser-Kueng Lumber Co., 4699 Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen, N. J.
89. Wisner-Peerless Manufacturing Co.—Tom Hammond, 241 West Broadway, New York City.
90. J. T. Bergmeyer, M. D., 422 Twentieth Street, West New York, N. J.
91. Hans Jesse, 914 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.
92. Herman S. Heinzmann, 442 Hudson Avenue, West New York, N. J.
93. Clover Provision Market, 676 Bergenline Avenue, West New York, N. J.
94. Al Doeg's, 440 Thirteenth Street, West New York, N. J.
95. Hamburg-Bremen Shipping Agency, 26 Park Place, Newark, N. J.
96. August Klapproth, director Camp Nordland.
97. Otto H. Stiegel of Newark.
98. Poggi Press, 163 Sixth Street, Hoboken, N. J.
99. Frederick Hutka, 728 Tenth Street, Union City, N. J.
101. Maxine's, 948 Bergenline Avenue, Union City, N. J.
102. Klinger's Hardware, 11 Bergenline Avenue, Guttenberg, N. J.
104. Ernst Walthers, 960 Bergenline Avenue, North Bergen, N. J.
- And others.

Mr. Speaker and Members of this House, I could name many other individuals and organizations, but I do not desire to take up more of your time than absolutely necessary.

If any of the organizations or individuals mentioned here by me can show that I am wrong and want to clear themselves of the charges made against them, let them come forward and do so. I will be the first one to cooperate with them if my charges should prove unjustified.

These are perilous times, and we are going through a national as well as international emergency. In order to preserve our democracy and to keep this a land of liberty we will have to destroy subversive groups that preach intolerance and bigotry and that try to deprive certain groups in this country of the rights guaranteed to them by our Constitution. Events abroad have shown us that no country is safe unless her internal structure is sound. If we want to keep our democratic institutions, if we want to keep this country free, we have to keep alert and take precautions before it is too late. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix by inserting my own minority report to the report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COSTELLO). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

#### AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT

Mr. HARTER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill (S. 3636) to amend the National Defense Act, as amended, so as to provide for retirement of assistant chiefs of branches and of wing commanders of the Air Corps with the rank and pay of the highest grade held by such officers as assistant chiefs and wing commanders, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein the names of certain organizations and individuals that will appear as a part of my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request for permission to extend my remarks on two different topics in the RECORD, and I am advised by the gentleman who objected that he will now withdraw his objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. THORKELSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an article by A. H. Lane, and I have a second request to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include excerpts from a book entitled "The Hidden Hand."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under special order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROSS] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, much has been said on this floor recently about what is termed "Washington's milk problem." This subject has long been discussed, and at times very bitterly and oftentimes personalities involved. Usually the arguments contained more heat than light, and at times the

discussions were entered into by parties who had no interest personally or otherwise. Ofttimes arguments have been presented by parties who knew nothing about the subject, and cared less, and the question has arisen as to why.

I am reminded of the story of two men driving through the country at a rapid rate of speed when they passed by a pasture field in which there were a lot of cows. One man said, "Oh, look at the cows. I wish I could count them." The other man said, "I have already counted them." Then his friend replied, "How did you do it?" He said, "Each cow has four teats. I counted them and divided by four. There are 400 cows in that pasture." The one man knew his cows; the other could not even count them.

Milk happens to be the chief source of income on the farms in those heavily populated sections of the country. And many a man who is always a law-abiding and peaceful citizen is ready to fight on a moment's notice when milk is mentioned. Few people realize the immensity of the dairy business of the Nation, or the volume of milk produced annually. Why, it would make a river 3,000 miles long, 40 feet wide, and more than 2½ feet deep. Fifty-one billion quarts are our annual production. Twelve billion quarts of this are used right on the farms where it is produced. Thirty-nine billion quarts enter the channels of trade. These 51,000,000,000 quarts of milk must be drawn from the cows twice a day, and in many cases three times a day, every day of the year, by the men and women and children on the farms. It is milked into approved regulation pails and poured through approved strainers into regulation cans and moved into a milk house on the farm that has been approved, and put into a refrigerator and cooled to a certain temperature. This, however, only applies to those areas that supply their milk and its derivatives to municipalities that have set up sanitary regulations in the interest of the public health. A great deal of the milk produced is produced in outlying areas where no sanitary regulations are provided, and it finds its way into channels of trade where it is used in other ways except as milk and cream distributed from door to door as we understand it.

This milk, cooled to its proper temperature, is then taken from the farms on trucks traveling the main highways, and all of the milk not produced along the routes traveled by milk trucks must be delivered by the farmers to the highway, there to be picked up on trucks that may be used only for transportation of milk. They are either refrigerated or the milk is iced while in transportation. It is then delivered to the cooling or receiving station, and is then usually transported to the municipalities in tank trucks, tank cars, or in cans under refrigeration to the main distributing plants.

This transportation costs the producer anywhere from 15 cents to 75 cents per hundredweight, depending on the distance or method of transportation. In the central plant the milk is standardized, pasteurized, put into commercial containers, and placed in refrigerators to be delivered to the consumer's door the following day.

The consumer's door may be on the tenth or twentieth story of an apartment house. The consumers using milk want the milk they want. Consequently, we find as many as 10 or 12 delivery trucks delivering milk in the same block in the city. It is put up in various kinds of containers, principally glass or paper. All of this costs a lot of money. Up to the time the milk enters the central plant the cost is borne by the producer. Bottles are very expensive, and too often we find the consumer failing to cooperate by not returning the bottles. I have in mind one city in Pennsylvania a few years ago that was using so many bottles—I mean the bottles were not returned—that the dealers began putting on a deposit. The result was that the following year they used just as many crates of bottles as they used carloads of bottles the year before. This sounds fantastic, but it is nevertheless true.

There was a time not many years ago when we heard little or nothing about sanitary regulations in the production and handling of dairy products. The milk retailers in the city purchased milk where they could get it at a price they estab-

lished themselves. At certain periods of the year that price was high and other periods very low, and a farmer could drive to a milk plant in the morning with his milk to have the dairyman tell him that he did not need his milk; that he was getting too much; or he could find fault with it and he could eliminate him by that method. Many a farmer found himself without a market without an hour's notice.

This unfair trade practice, together with other unfair trade practices, worked a terrific hardship on the producers. On the other hand, there were no sanitary regulations on the farms or in the plants, and epidemics were from time to time being traced to the milk supply. Milk was gradually being used more and more. People everywhere were beginning to find out its food value and the demands were rapidly increasing. With it came the demand for a higher-classed product from the consumer and relief from unfair trade practices from the producers. Some unfair trade practices that still exist are, for instance, bootlegging of milk. May I say right here there is not so much milk bootlegged. Bootlegging confines itself principally to cream. A great many people do not know that cream may be shipped long distances, made under unsanitary conditions, may even reach the stage in which it cannot be poured, and still be washed in a lime or chlorine solution, diluted with condensed or skim milk or water, pasteurized several times, and sold as a fair quality of milk to the unsuspecting public. Another unfair trade practice that some folks say still exists, and probably does, is the purchasing of butter—cheap butter—butter known as rancid or off quality. This, too, can be melted, reverted into cream, and finally back into milk, and sold to the same consumers who, with the producers, are the victims of these unfair trade practices.

During the last few years we have heard charges and countercharges of bootlegging here in the Capital; and let me say right here that the milk problems of Washington, D. C., are no different than they are in every municipality in the country. The same kind of tactics have been used wherever milk has been sold at some time or other. But there must have been some bootlegging resorted to here in the Capital, because during the time when this bootlegging charge was made the sales of local milk went down as much as 60,000 quarts per day. And after the bootlegging was stopped, if it has been stopped, the sales increased for the balance of that year more than \$500,000.

Charges have been made that during the investigation of this bootlegging the hands of the committee were tied. They did get far into the racket but found that it smelled as high as heaven. It is my candid opinion that the stench came from the product that was being bootlegged in and that the investigation got along all right according to the record, which contains volumes, and which I have read. There was nothing wrong with the investigation except that the trail led to the front door of the wrong party, and there it stopped.

I have always contended, and have said on the floor of the House on more than one occasion, that milk in the District of Columbia is retailing too high. Yet those people who want cheaper milk have access to 11-cent milk at the chain grocery stores. I am informed that there are more than 200 stores in the District of Columbia selling milk at 11 cents per quart. It has been pointed out here that Mayor LaGuardia has done marvelous work along this line for New York. I am pointing out that Washington, D. C., has the same service that New York has; that is, milk stations have been opened to sell cheap milk to people on relief. This method here in the city has recently been severely criticized. I said at that time, and it was only a few weeks ago, that I felt sure that when the people of the city understood that this milk was available at the 11 stations established here that they would avail themselves of this cheap milk. And I find that now, in about a month's time, the sales have more than doubled. I am talking of the 5-cent milk sold to people on relief at the 11 stations open throughout the city.

Now, let us compare the retail price of milk in Washington with that of Chicago, and we find that the local price is 14

cents for 4-percent milk. In Chicago it is 13 cents for milk testing 3.6, or equivalent to 14.4 cents for 4-percent milk. It is true there is a lot of milk selling for less than this price in Chicago, and has been for some time, because of a price war going on there. Now, let us come back and, for just a minute or two, consider whether the putting of these sanitary regulations into effect and the organization of the producers' associations in the milksheds supplying these cities has been worth while. First, let us consider the quality of milk. We find that in 1920, here in the District of Columbia, and I quote from the District of Columbia Department of Health report, the bacteria in raw milk received from the farms was 1,898,000 per cubic centimeter as against 18,500 in 1938. The bacteria in pasteurized milk received by consumers in 1920 contained 120,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter as against 7,000 in 1938. We find a corresponding increase of butterfat, which was, in 1928, 4 percent as against 4.14 in 1938. We turn to the infant mortality rate in the District of Columbia and we find that in 1925 we had a death rate per thousand of live births under 1 year of age of 87.5, as against a death rate in 1938 of 48.1. In other words, as the standard of the quality of milk and cream sold here went up the death rate of children below 1 year of age was practically cut in half. I am asking you to judge for yourself whether or not it was worth while.

Much criticism has been aroused about the farmer-producer organizations, not only here in this milkshed but in other milksheds, too. I shall confine my remarks, however, to the Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers' Association, covering the milkshed supplying this municipality with milk. The history of this organization, however, will check with that of every other farm cooperative.

Due to unfair trade practices, due to infant mortality and raging epidemics, and due to a demand for a higher quality of milk as well as for a stable supply, the University of Maryland, 20 years ago, organized the producers in both Baltimore and Washington areas. I question whether the university has ever done anything that was of greater service or that will stand to its everlasting credit more than this organization of milk producers. And let me say here that the Baltimore organization and the Washington organization are two separate and distinct cooperatives at the present time. My interest in maintaining the local organization is because I know that unless we maintain the producer's organization in the Washington milkshed we cannot maintain the producer's organizations in other milksheds. I have a great many farmers in my district who belong to the Interstate Milk Producers' Association of Philadelphia, and they are enjoying a fair market and I do not want to see it taken away from them. The charge has been made that there are many farmers in my district who want to sell milk into Washington. This is not true and never was. We now have two farmers from Pennsylvania shipping milk into Washington, D. C. We do have some milk going into Baltimore from my county. The sanitary regulations for the Washington market are of such a nature that most of the farmers in my district would have to build new barns were they to ship here. The markets they now enjoy are not so bad that they would be justified in making this added expenditure.

Criticisms have been made of the salaries received by the officers of the producers' organizations. These salaries are paid by the producers by a brokerage charge of 1 cent per gallon. This is called a revolving fund. Out of it producers are paid if dealers fail. In other words, accounts are made safe by this fund. This has created quite a large fund, really larger than was necessary; and some years ago they started to pay back each year to the producers from this fund. The amount returned last year to the producers in this milkshed was \$122,000 and will probably be \$100,000 this year. In checking the salaries of the officers of the producers' organization with those of the officers of the dairies serving this city we find that they are just about the same.

The call has been made for an investigation of the local milk market by the Federal Trade Commission. I remember

about 1934 or 1935 the Federal Trade Commission investigated the markets of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The hearings were conducted by Judge H. W. Hilldrop, of Tennessee. It was my privilege to sit in on these hearings in Philadelphia. A gang of attorneys lived in Philadelphia's swankiest hotel for a number of weeks. I recall one afternoon in the hearing when the judge rapped the gavel on the table and said, "Gentlemen, don't you think we ought to have a smoke?" Of course, everybody agreed and so the court recessed for 15 minutes to smoke. At the end of 15 minutes, which was 4:30 p. m., the court was called to order. A witness was put on the stand and sworn in when the judge pulled his watch again and said, "Gentlemen, I have forgotten I was invited out to go places and see things tonight. The court will recess until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock." That night I picked up the Philadelphia Bulletin and read an account of the milk hearing. It said that the hearings were about to come to a close; that the committee had exhausted its fund of \$850,000 and would ask for an additional \$150,000 to conclude the hearings.

The report of these investigations filled volumes. I have looked them over and all they said was that they had not investigated sufficiently to make a definite report. They should have another \$1,000,000 to investigate Chicago and St. Louis markets before making any definite recommendations. This is not a slam at the Federal Trade Commission but it is a statement of fact of the investigation conducted by Judge Hilldrop for the Commission in the three cities mentioned. I am reliably informed and willing to believe that the Commission is better handled today.

I have listened for a long time—for a number of years—to charges being made against various corporations—various organizations—and generally those making the charges upon whom rests the burden of proof are hard to find when the proper time comes. I was very much amused yesterday to pick up the newspaper and see that the Government's antitrust case against 45 individuals, corporations, and associations in the milk industry of Chicago were dismissed and the charges dropped. The case was one of the largest in the Department of Justice's campaign against alleged monopolies. Special Assistant Attorney General Tierney informed Judge Woodward that the consent decree had been arranged. The judge then dismissed the charges of conspiracy to violate the antitrust law against all of the defendants. The judge said that he felt the action best served the interests of all concerned. The charges in that case were just the same as the charges against the local producers' organization, milk dealers, and wagon drivers, together with the local health officials, as are being made here in this market.

I might have discussed in detail the stable supply of good milk now available here as compared with the milk the city would be compelled to use if the present set-up were broken down and the retailers permitted to go out and purchase cheap milk. By cheap milk I mean the surplus milk from other markets, and those other markets might be anywhere in the United States, or distressed milk, which is a quantity of milk that springs up anytime, anywhere, due to local weather conditions. These two supplies of milk are likewise stopped without notice for many reasons, principally due to weather conditions. I would like to discuss many other phases of this market and the industry, generally, but time and space forbid. However, I shall be glad at any time to furnish such knowledge as I have of the milk industry generally to interested persons seeking constructive information.

My object in inserting this matter in the RECORD is because I felt it was my duty to turn the light on this subject. I have avoided heat and personalities and confined myself to facts. I shall continue to stand by them and want it definitely understood that I am fighting no battles for any particular individual or organization and do not intend to be actively engaged in any further milk fights in Washington, D. C. This matter will stand in the RECORD as information for those who want information after this. I harbor no ill-will against any of the parties involved, but do believe that

those who have made former charges and those who want to make charges hereafter should be in a position to make those charges good. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. THORKELSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include excerpts from an article by A. H. Lane.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. POLK, for 2 weeks, on account of important business.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 3612. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to accept, as loans, from States and political subdivisions thereof, funds to be immediately used in the prosecution of authorized flood-control work, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Flood Control.

S. 3426. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and as reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 4031. An act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim or claims of the Recording & Computing Machines Co., of Dayton, Ohio;

H. R. 8551. An act for the relief of Xenophon George Panos;

H. R. 10026. An act to provide for the disposition of certain photographed records of the United States Government, and for other purposes;

H. R. 10176. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for lands held under color of title;

H. R. 10438. An act to extend the age limits for applicants for appointment as midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy;

H. J. Res. 445. Joint resolution to establish a Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson; and

H. J. Res. 596. Joint resolution to authorize Commander Howard L. Vickery to hold the office of a member of the United States Maritime Commission.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2991. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept on behalf of the United States certain lands in the city of National City, Calif.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.), pursuant to its order heretofore entered, the House adjourned until Monday, September 23, 1940, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1949. A letter from the quartermaster general, United Spanish War Veterans, transmitting the proceedings of the convention of the Forty-second National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, held in Detroit, Mich., August 18 to 22, 1940 (H. Doc. No. 953); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

1950. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for an extension of the conditions under which a money allowance for rental of quarters may be paid to certain noncommissioned officers of the Army of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1951. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to create the grade of aviation cadet in the Air Corps, Regular Army, and to prescribe the pay and allowances thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Concurrent Resolution 88. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of Public Law No. 785, the Transportation Act of 1940; without amendment (Rept. No. 2948). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LANHAM: Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. H. R. 9989. A bill authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to transfer certain land to the city of Memphis, Tenn., for street-widening purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2949). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 10224. A bill to establish the minimum permanent authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Marine Corps; without amendment (Rept. No. 2950). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BLAND: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 10501. A bill to amend section 509, as amended, of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936; with amendment (Rept. No. 2951). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 604. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 10465, a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material, or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material, and for other purposes," approved April 20, 1918; without amendment (Rept. No. 2952). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 605. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 10464, a bill to assist in the national-defense program by amending sections 3477 and 3737 of the Revised Statutes to permit the assignment of claims under public contracts; without amendment (Rept. No. 2953). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. THOMASON: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 10335. A bill to remove the restriction placed upon the use of certain lands acquired in connection with the expansion of Mitchel Field, N. Y.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2954). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Revision of the Laws. H. R. 7405. A bill to repeal an obsolete section of the District of Columbia Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 2955). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Revision of the Laws. H. R. 9947. A bill to repeal obsolete statutes and to improve the United States Code; with amendment (Rept. No. 2956). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Revision of the Laws. H. R. 9773. A bill to repeal obsolete statutes and to improve the United States Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 2957). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Revision of the Laws. H. R. 9882. A bill to repeal obsolete statutes and to improve the United States Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 2958). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Revision of the Laws. H. R. 10131. A bill to repeal obsolete statutes and to improve the United States Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 2959). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Revision of the Laws. H. R. 10123. A bill to repeal obsolete statutes and to improve the United States Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 2960). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Revision of the Laws. H. R. 10411. A bill to repeal obsolete statutes and to improve the United States Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 2961). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Revision of the Laws. S. 3990. An act to transfer the essential language of section 518, title IV, of the Tariff Act of 1930, approved June 17, 1930, into the Judicial Code of the United States and to provide for its reenactment as part of said Judicial Code, to take effect from the date of its passage, including the allowance to the judges of the United States Customs Court, Government counsel, and stenographic clerks as set forth therein for traveling expenses incurred for maintenance while absent from New York on official business, and to repeal all acts inconsistent therewith to the extent of such inconsistency, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2962). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 10495. A bill to amend section 61 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, by adding a proviso which will permit States to organize military units not a part of the National Guard, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2963). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HARTER of Ohio: Committee on Military Affairs. S. 3636. An act to amend the National Defense Act, as amended, so as to provide for retirement of assistant chiefs of branches and of wing commanders of the Air Corps with the rank and pay of the highest grade held by such officers as assistant chiefs and wing commanders, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2964). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H. R. 10517. A bill to provide for the free transmission in the mails of absentee ballots of officers and enlisted men of the land and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN:

H. R. 10518. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the Department of Highways and the county of Big Stone, State of Minnesota, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Whetstone diversion channel at or near Ortonville, Minn.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DIMOND:

H. R. 10519. A bill to amend section 6 of an act of Congress approved May 20, 1935, entitled "An act concerning the incorporated town of Seward, Territory of Alaska"; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. IZAC:

H. R. 10520. A bill to provide for cancelation of citizenship in the case of certain naturalized citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. KING:

H. R. 10521. A bill to provide for the establishment of a fishery research laboratory in the Territory of Hawaii in cooperation with the government of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MUNDT:

H. R. 10522. A bill to provide for the establishment of Fort Sisseton National Historical Park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SECREST:

H. R. 10523. A bill providing for the apportionment among the States for road construction of all funds derived from any Federal tax on the sale of gasoline or lubricating oils; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. R. 10524. A bill to promote international understanding in the Americas by a mutual interchange of students between the various republics; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. HILL:

H. R. 10525. A bill to amend the act of June 10, 1933, relating to the exportation of apples and pears, so as to more adequately protect American exporters of such fruit; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 10526. A bill to create the grade of aviation cadet in the Air Corps, Regular Army, and to prescribe the pay and allowances therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 10527. A bill to provide for an extension of the conditions under which a money allowance for quarters may be paid to certain noncommissioned officers of the Army of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'CONNOR:

H. R. 10528. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide funds for cooperation with the public-school district at Hays, Mont., for construction and improvement of public-school buildings to be available for Indian children"; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. R. 10529. A bill to extend the provisions of the act of May 22, 1934, as amended, known as the National Stolen Property Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCRUGHAM:

H. R. 10530. A bill to provide an improved highway into the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MARCANTONIO:

H. J. Res. 608. Joint resolution to strengthen the national defense; to prevent dislocation in the economic life of the Nation; to restore the civil liberties and rights of the people; and to keep the United States out of war, by repealing Public Law No. 783, Seventy-sixth Congress (ch. 720, 3d sess.); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HORTON:

H. Res. 606. Resolution authorizing an investigation of the land purchase and consolidation program conducted on behalf of the Shoshone and Arapaho Indian Tribes of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 607. Resolution to provide for expenses of investigation authorized by House Resolution 606; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. Res. 608. Resolution to assure the judicious expenditure of funds appropriated for national defense; to the Committee on Rules.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COFFEE of Washington:

H. R. 10531. A bill authorizing the reenlistment in the United States Army of Theodore E. Johnson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GREGORY:

H. R. 10532. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Theodore R. Troendle, sole stockholder of the Dawson Springs Construction Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois:

H. R. 10533. A bill for the relief of Manuel G. Rambo; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN:

H. R. 10534. A bill for the relief of Joseph Pollack; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PETERSON of Georgia:

H. R. 10535. A bill for the relief of Annie E. Griffith; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 10536. A bill for the relief of Wallace L. Edenfield; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RISK:

H. R. 10537. A bill for the relief of George Washington Webster; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin:

H. R. 10538. A bill granting a pension to Anna Maria Amberg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

9303. By the SPEAKER: Petition of F. J. Safley, J. A. Bell, and James W. Reagan, of San Gabriel, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to flood control, United States Army engineers' projects; to the Committee on Flood Control.

9304. Also, petition of the United Automobile Workers of America, Hudson Local 154, Detroit, Mich., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Senate bill 591, United States Housing Authority program; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

### SENATE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1940

(Legislative day of Wednesday, September 18, 1940)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of all wisdom, who knowest our necessities before we ask and art always more ready to give than we are to receive: Forgive, we beseech Thee, our pitiful worship and the poverty of our prayers. Make us to worship Thee in the depths of our spirit and in truth. Harken not to our petitions but to the crying of our need for clean hands, pure hearts, and the forgiveness of our sins. We ask for no far-off vision which may obscure the nearer duty, for no enchantment which may slacken our hands or enfeeble our spirits, but for the vision of Thyself in the common things of every day. Remove the suspicion which regards Thy service as an intrusion on our time, an interference with our daily task, and do Thou so fashion our lives that every citizen of our beloved country, from the chiefest to the humblest, shall put character above reputation, virtue above success, and devotion to God above every other loyalty. In our Saviour's name we ask it. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day of Thursday, September 19, 1940, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

#### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MINTON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Ellender	Lee	Sheppard
Andrews	Frazier	Lodge	Shipstead
Ashurst	George	McKellar	Smathers
Austin	Gerry	McNary	Stewart
Bailey	Gibson	Maloney	Taft
Barkley	Gillette	Mead	Thomas, Idaho
Bilbo	Glass	Minton	Thomas, Okla.
Brown	Green	Murray	Thomas, Utah
Bulow	Gurney	Neely	Tobey
Burke	Hale	Norris	Tydings
Byrd	Harrison	Nye	Vandenberg
Byrnes	Hatch	O'Mahoney	Van Nuys
Capper	Hayden	Overton	Wagner
Caraway	Herring	Pepper	Walsh
Clark, Idaho	Hill	Pittman	Wheeler
Clark, Mo.	Holt	Radcliffe	White
Connally	Johnson, Calif.	Reed	Wiley
Danaher	Johnson, Colo.	Russell	
Davis	King	Schwartz	
Downey	La Follette	Schwellenbach	

Mr. MINTON. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DONAHEY], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HUGHES], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MILLER], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SLATTERY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] are necessarily absent.

Mr. AUSTIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TOWNSEND] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1450) to provide funds for cooperation with school district No. 13, Froid, Mont., for extension of public-school buildings to be available to Indian children, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10413) to provide revenue, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. DOUGHTON, Mr. CULLEN, Mr. MCCORMACK, Mr. COOPER, Mr. TREADWAY, Mr. CROWTHER, and Mr. KNOTSON were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 8369) authorizing a per capita payment of \$10 each to the members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from any funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States to their credit, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### LEAVE PROVISION FOR POSTMASTERS CALLED TO DUTY WITH THE ARMED FORCES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of June 25, 1938, entitled "An act extending the classified civil service to include postmasters of the first, second, and third classes, and for other purposes," which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the resolution (S. Res. 314) creating a special committee to find ways and means for an automatically balanced Budget, reported it without amendment; and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.